lost Complete Cultivator in Use.

many new and valuable vements for the coming They possess impordvantages not found in her. They can be used our or six shovel corn culor seven shovels for fal-They have the patent ro-nield, the only practical in use, and convenient

ew Buckeye for 1881. plete and will suit the articular. It is decidedbest corn and fallow tor in the market. s sold with or without g attachment, as desired. our agent near you or or descriptive circular, ee on application

d, Ohio.

re Cider Press.

de Co. Springfield, O.

IRON TURBINE And BUCKEYE WIND

ENGINES Strong & Durable



and SUM-House of

etroit.

oods at the

ricultur-Give us a **d**."

PLEX INJECTOR

Feeder Known e. Requires no

25 feet. et out of orde than any Inject-

nd For Sale by

JENKS. s of Machinery, R St., DETROIT.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE,"

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 21.

BELLEVUE, May 19, 1881,

quantity of hydrochloric acid, c. p. when

it excites coughing remove the dish, open

the door and leave the animals; care must

be taken that too much gas is not gener-

Hoof-All in Sheen.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SLE—I shall be pleased to have

you tell me what ails my ewe. She is six

years old, and last August her fore legs swelled up nearly to the body and cracked open, from which a watery substance oozed and it resembled in appearance the

scratches or grease in horses. I called a veterinary and he diagnosed it hoof-ail in

det the claws would not heal. They got some better through the winter, but this spring they got got the variety of the control of the claws would not heal. They got some better through the winter, but this spring they got got in the control of the claws would not heal.

some better through the winter, but this spring they are getting worse again. I tried everything I could hear of, but it don't seem to give relief. The ewe seems to eat well, but does not thrive as she ought.

One of her feet is very painful; she is rest-less while standing. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for her? I would also

like you to tell me what will cure hoof-ail in sheep. There are a few of my sheep lame and I fear they have hoof-rot. I have some valuable sheep and I wish you to give me a remedy that will cure sure. I

have a very fine ram, full blood, that clipped 18 lbs, his first fleece; I paid big modey for him and he is a little lame. Please answer through the FARMER and

Answer .- Your description of the trouble

ated, or the animals may suffocate.

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Agricultural.

MIXED FARMING.

The past season has been a good one for the farmer who does not confine himself to some special crop. The grain grower has not had good markets for his products, and this has been a serious matter to many of our farmers who make that their main business. The man who has succeeded in making a profit from the farm the past season is the farmer who does not put all his eggs in one basket, or take his chances on a single article of produce. Never has the cattle, sheep or hogs, had a more favorable

stock-grower, whether engaged in raising season, all things considered, than the past one has proved. There have been some drawbacks, of course, but the general result will show a large measure of success. While the winter was long and severe, necessitating earlier and heavier feeding, prices have been very high for stock of all kinds. In cattle the feeder has had good returns for his labor and the capital he inand put it into good condition got high make this fully as profitable as any season for some years. Hogs did well in every way, especially those that were brought in early before the extreme cold had compelled feeders to expend large amounts on feed. Prices ruled high all the season, and there was a quick market for all that could be

The dairy interest also had a favorable season and both butter and cheese were in demand at remunerative prices. Cheese especially did well, and the patrons of the various factories throughout the State

ought to have received good returns. Those who grew wheat the past season have had the very reverse of this. Low ever since harvest, and the returns for the labor expended upon it have been small. This, of course, will not always be the case Seasons will occur when this will all be reversed, and the stock grower will reap a meagre reward for his time and capital. But the farmer who pursues a judicious system of mixed husbandry, will always find a good market for some of his products, and will thus have more chances in his favor in any one season than the one who

Wheat growing is always the resource of the emigrant who takes up a new farm, and is without the means to purchase or care for stock. Hence the chances of continued or breeder in perusing the article of our low prices in favorable years are very friend "Old Genesee," is the masterly way great. With stock raising it is different. | in which he controls himself, and his gallant New settlers cannot raise stock. It takes capital and time, neither of which he can in and for our sheep breeders, while afford to spend. Farmers who are in he has such a burning fever, his hot blood shape to do it should therefore pay more coursing through his veins inciting him to attention to stock. It will bring them in harsh, extreme measures and expressions. more money, enable them to keep up the While I feel grateful to our friend for his fertility of their farms and they are secure unselfish devotion. I regret that he did not from the close competition they must meet on his own account witness the little in grain growing.

FROM ISABELLA COUNTY.

FOREST HILL, May 23, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: I am busy clearing up a new farm here. There are some fair pieces of wheat in this ly all of the heavy shearing sheep on this town (Coe, Isabella Co.), but the most of it looks very poor; some fields have been or family. Now while my interest is plowed for spring crops-not as much sowed as usual. Not near as many oats sowed, on account of wet and lateness of season. A large share of our farmers are busy replanting their corn, on account of poor seed. When will farmers learn that all the great honors of producing the higha little extra care in the fall in selecting and est type of the improved Merino of to day, drying their seed corn, would save them a good deal of valuable time for the corn crop and a good deal of extra labor, to say nothing about the care and troule of hunting for good seed? Some will profit by this season's experience for a season or two and then will fall back into the old way, to be caught again, Am well pleased with great enterprise, and to-day he may overthis country.

MICHIGAN FARMS ARE BEST.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture and the last Census of the United States show beyond question that farming in Michigan pays better than in any of the other Western States, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The total cash value per acre of the principal products of the farm for eight years, commencing in 1871, was in Michigan \$130 53; in Ohio \$112 28; in Wisconsin \$101 23; in Minnesota \$88 49 in Iowa \$70 54; in Nebraska \$63 65. The average of nine other Western States for the period mentioned was \$86 47,-showing Michigan to \$44 06 ahead of the aver age. In 1871 the value per acre of farm products in Michigan was \$19 47; in Nebraska \$9 43; average of nine other Western States \$13.03; showing Michigan in 1871 to be \$9.53 ahead of Nebraska, and \$9.44 ahead of the average. In the years since then this proportion has remained about the same. These figures, unaccompanied by any showing the cost of tillage per acre in the several States do not, of course, prove absolutely the superiority of Michigan agriculture to be as great as the figures would seem to indicate, but they furnish a very strong hint in that direction. Another fact, however, tends strongly to show the superior prosperity of Michigan farmers, and that is the statement made recently by one of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, that the paper of their Michigan customers, who are entirely farmers, is put at the head of the list in the point of value, in fact it is rated as cash.

Despite these and other equally strong evidences of the advantages offered by Michigan, there are thousands upon thousands of would-be prosperous farmers going through her borders yearly, to find homes in other more distant Western States and Territories. Beside the great horde of foreign immigrants who are ticketed through tant West. The farmer who locates upon blank." them instead of going into the far West finds, beside his increased chances of prosperity, a congenial climate, with practical immunity from storm, drought and flood, and the social advantage of school and church. If it be that men change their homes for the purpose of bettering their condition, is it not wisdom to go where they can not only make most money, but encounter the most attractive and pleasurable surroundings? Michigan will welcome all who come within her lines, and will freely give the advantages which nature has bestowed upon her with a lavish hand, to all who choose to take. It would seem that the experience during the past winter of those who have gone into the remote West should cause those contem-

plating a change of habitation to seriously consider these things.

ANSWER TO "GENESEE."

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-In the columns of our very welcome visitor, the MICHIGAN FARMER confines himself to some special crop. of May 24th, is an article from "Old Genesee," which with your indulgence I will reply to in part. The first thing that attracts the attention of the ordinary reader generosity and cool unselfish interest shearing at Romeo on the 11th, and continued on the 12th on the premises of owners where two ewes clipped 41 14-16 and a ram 38 8-16, together with many other fine results equally creditable in their way, according to condition and circumstances. Nearoccasion happened to be of Atwood blood equally divided for the mixed as well as the family or Atwood breeders. I feel that we must cheerfully consent to have the honors fall where they rightfully belong. While no one man or ten men can claim to many earnest breeders of great patience, skill, and indomitable perseverance do those richly merited laurels belong irrespective of favored blood or family. Local or other influences may cause the record board of the best breeder to be varied and checkered through a series of years in this take or outstrip other equally skilled and

good competitors, to-morrow his neighbor

flying quite in advance in this honorable contest without reflecting dishonor or be-

In answer to "where is Genesee County" etc., she will answer present, no matter whether it be from the Atwood or mixed breeder. No matter whether it be from the blood of the "Lusks," the Martins, Townsend, or the Riches, may it please "the wise men of the east" or of the west, Genesee County stands firm to her trusts. As one of the first counties in this State to hold public shearings, she refers "Old Genesee" to her published records of public to a distant Western point, and hurried shearings commencing in 1874 and continua over the fairest portion of our land, by the ed every year until the present, and in due wealthy western land grant companies, time we have faith to believe that if Genethere are great numbers of our own citizens | see County has made a fatal omission this and of our Canadian cousins who seem | year, she will again take her place in the possessed of this uneasy and unwise pro- ranks as an honest, earnest worker, and pensity to follow the star of empire. On our esteemed and wise "Old Genesee" their way to their imagined Utopia they may learn more of sheep breeding and vested. Those who kept their stock late pass some of the fairest and best lands on "high crosses." Especially does Genesee earth. A large proportion of the arable County regret to disappoint the "world," lands in Michigan are yet unoccupied and and I would say to our modest friend, if it prices. In sheep the low prices prevailing untilled. They may be had at figures were not for his delicacy and generosity for wool are a great drawback, but the ex-ceptionally high prices paid for sheep wil cheapness of reaching them, do not ex- him to intercede for us, and explain to the ceed those asked for the lands of the dis horrified "public" why this "grand out stock. No animal that will hurt either

> GENESEE CO. MIXED BREEDER. NOTES FROM KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

From our Own Reporter.

The Spring Fair at Schoolcraft last week was hardly as successful as expected. This was largely owing to the fact that the farmers were too busy to attend, on account of the late season. The first and second day the attendance was very light. The show of agricultural implements and machinery was very good, and comprised some of the most popular known. Kemp's manure spreader, the Casaday Sulky Plow, the Albion Sulky Harrow, which carried off the honors in its class, shown by its inventor, the J. H. Thomas Hay Rake, the Birdsell Clover Separator, the Gale Sulky Rake and Chilled Plows and a num-

ber of others. Mr. E. B. Welch, of Paw Paw, had on exhibition three Atwood ewes, two registered and the other eligible, which were very fine animals, one with a lamb by her side. The fleece of one, No. 156, weighed 15 1-2 lbs. The public shearing during the fair was a feature of much interest. Mr. Richard Lewis, of Vicksburg, had some excellent long wools on the ground, and all the premiums in that class. In fine wools, Mr. Welch took first on ewes and wethers. D. C. Kinney first on bucks, and Wm Steward second. The premiums to shearers were awarded as follows: O. H. Freeman first, Martin Bacon second, and

C. Champion third. The racing was the great center of attrac tion, and was quite interesting. The weather was very warm, and the dust fearful. In fact the whole country around here is suffering badly from drouth.

While here I paid a visit to the stock farm of Mr. James Taylor, adjoining the village of Kalamazoo. The stock consists of Jersey cattle entirely. There were 40 head of yearlings, all bred from registered animals, and as even a lot as could be found anywhere. Mr. Taylor will shortly add 100 head more to his stock, and is very enthusiastic over their good qualities. He has some very fine young animals for sale, and at reasonable prices.

I also visited the farms of Mr. W. and G. W. Judson, near Schoolcraft, Mr. W. Judson is located on Prairie Ronde. He has some fine Poland China hogs, which appears to be the popular breed in this section, and a nice lot of grade Shorthorns. Hisson, Mr. G. W. Judson, lives nearer Schoolcraft, and is an enterprising young farmer. He has just bought a fine young Shorthorn bull and a cow, both thoroughbred. The former he intends using to improve his own stock, to increase their feeding value. He is a warm friend of across the way may be seen with colors | the FARMER.

The outlook for spring crops in this section is good, but the winter wheat is a bad failure. A large area of oats has been planted and are doing well.

BREEDING SHORTHORNS.

The recent sale of Shorthorns at auction, and the growing demand for them, as one that is substantial in every way, that evinced by the constant inquiries being is manufactured from good material and made by farmers, are good evidences that well made. The cheap wagon, made by the stagnation noticed in the business for contract, with the material of poor characsome time has passed away. Never has ter and the workmanship still worse, the there been such a general demand for wood half seasoned, and the iron bought young bulls from our farmers as during the for its cheapness rather than for its strength past year. It is not confined to any sec- and quality, is really the dearest that can tion of the State, but extends all over it. be bought. The various parts of a wagon This demand is not the result of any sud- are subjected to heavy strains, and a lack den craze, but arises from the conviction of strength in any one of them soon disthat there is more money in raising good ables it. It should always be remembered

stock than in raising cheap scallawags. There is no reason, therefore, why part. It, therefore, should be the aim Shorthorn breeders should not feel en- of a purchaser to secure one that is well couraged at the outlook, and it rests large. made, and of carefully selected material. ly with themselves that this improvement In all that goes to make up such a wagon. in the demand for such stock should con- we believe the Coquillard, manufactured tinue to grow instead of declining. Good by A. Coquillard, of South Bend, Ind., is adgment should be exercised in sending the name of the breeder or the breed itself should ever be permitted to leave a herd. Some breeders seem to think that when have gradually disappeared until the Cothey have got rid of an undesirable animal quillard occupies the field nearly alone. at a good price, they have done well and This has not been done by any sharp pracmade money by the operation. But that tice, but is simply the result of putting a animal may live for years and bear testimony every day of its life to the greed and fering its character to depreciate through lack of business sense of its breeder. There haste to be rich, or in trusting too much to are too many poor bulls-sent out to breed from which should have found their way eye on every detail of his business. He to the shambles. Every animal cannot be expected to prove desirable, no matter | ber years ago, and he sees it put in shape how careful the breeder, or how meritorious the animals from which it was bred. Individual excellence as well as good descent must be kept in view by the breeder if he wishes to acquire a reputation for the quality of his stock. Such a reputation, when once acquired, is one of the best investments a breeder can make. Where he is personally unknown the stock he sends out vouches for him, and is a standing advertisement of the merits of his herd, and his character for carefulness and integrity. Sharp practice in breeding, like sharp practice in every other legitimate business, is sure to bring its own punishment. Let our Shorthorn breeders avoid it as certain destruction to their own character and that of the cattle they are breeding.

NOTES FROM SHIAWASSEE COUN-

LAINGSBURG, May 25th, 1881. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Since last writing to you, we have had several fine showers, causing vegetation to grow in an unprecedented manner. The neighborhood midway between this place and Ovid, has been visited with a severe hail storm, doing considerable damage to young oats and fruit; wheat was Now, let speculators glorify the prospect not much damaged, it being hard work to if they choose, but what I get will go into age to young oats and fruit; wheat was find a great deal to injure.

Farmers complain that the seed com fails to germinate well, probably on ac count of the past severe winter.

Mr. Harry Marvin reports that the pros pect of a fine peach and strawberry crop on his fruit farm in Ovid is quite flattering. Many of the cherry and plum blossoms are blasted, I find upon close examination, and there must necessarily be a lght crop. of these fruits. Mr. William Swarthout is the owner of

cow which gave an average yield of a fraction over 70 pounds of milk daily for three days in succession. He is about shearing his fine flock of Merino sheep, a report of which I will give you in my next. In regard to the cut worm in corn, we have successfully rid ourselves of the pest bread and seed in Clinton and Shiawassee for several years past, by treating each hill of corn to a half teaspoonful of salt,

either with or without plaster. Sheep Jonesville Independent: Many farmers who planted last year's corn, have had to replant, the seed failing to germinate. shearing has just begun.

Peterinary Department

ANIMALS.

BRONCHITIS. Catarrh, the subject of our last article under the above heading, not unfrequently exist independently of the other. This disease, frequently confounded with pneumonia, is due to inflammation of that portion of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes in all its ramifications, (air tubes of the lungs). This disease is one easily diagnosed, and yields readily to proper medical treatment and nursing, but when treated for inflammation of the lungs, (commonly called lung fever) as it very frequently is, very generally terminates fatally. The symptoms as we find the mouth hot and feverish, with more or mucus from the nose; sore throat; accelerated pulse, hurried respiration, loss of appetite; membrane of nose and eyelids wheezing or rattling sound is heard; By this course the solution finds its way to technecally known as the mucus rale; all exposed parts of the foot, restoring anxious or haggard expression of the eyes. healthy action: Take sulphate of copper Treatment. If there is much fever, give puly, 8 oz; alum, puly, 1 lb; willow charthe following: Nitrate of potash 2 drachms; coal, pulv, 2 oz; mix all together and use digitalis and tartarized antimony, of each in the proportion of 1 oz to a pint of hot one drachm, mix and divide into four water. Two or three applications usually powders, to be given at intervals of three are sufficient to effect a cure. After dresshours; follow these with gentian root ing dip the feet in melted pine tar. For pulv. 2 oz; nitrate of potash pulv. 2 oz. the leg apply the following: Carbolic acid Jamaica ginger-root pulv. 1 oz., mix and in the proportion of 1 oz to a quart of divide into 8 powders; give one morning, water, first washing the leg clean with neon and night. Apply mustard to the Castile soap and water; then apply the throat and sides. If the animal is disposed to eat, give good clean oats; give sheep after dressing the feet should be rebut little hay while the throat is sore. moved to new quarters, or the cure will This treatment with careful nursing is not be complete. If the bowels are costive usually successful, where there is no com- give from 1 to 4 ounces sulph. magnesia, plication of diseases. Symptoms in cattle. The first indications of its approach is a husky, painful cough. It is the dividing line between catarrh and consumption there is a peculiar anxious or haggard look about the face, with a receding eye; rapid and laborous breathing; breath hot; on placing the ear to the side a husky wheezing sound will be detected; if fcrced to move the cough is increased in intensity, causing the animal much suffering. Bronchitis in cattle is seldom pure, but, usually is associated with some other morbid condition of the system; therefore is is more generally fatal in its termination. Treatment. Apply ground mustard mixed thin with water 4 parts to one of mon. The causes generally are speculative aqua ammonia to the sides and neck, and or theoretical, a subject we will refer to at rub freely with the hands; if necessary to repeat omit the ammonia; give internally Flemming's tincture of aconite 10 drops foaled, should have the fetlocks and pasevery two hours until six doses have been given, after which give one of the following powders three time a day. Nitrate of strips of whalebone, hickory, or other potash 1 oz., gentian root pulv. 2 oz.,

escape of the gas, then place a glass

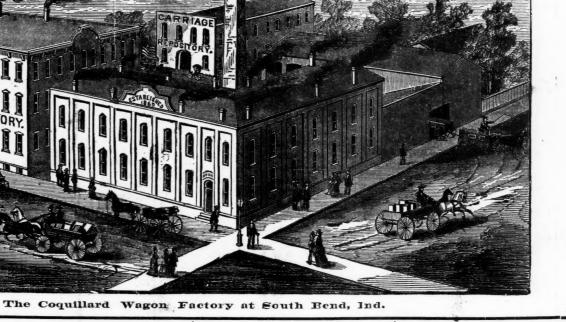
NEW Boston, Mich., May 22.

I have a four year old mare which I have worked pretty hard during the winter, and up to three days of foaling. The colt has never been able to stand up straight on its legs. When it attempts to stand the pas-

tern joints turn under. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The malformation of the front legs in your colt is due to contraction of the perforans tendon, or back sinew. Deformities of this character are not uncomsome future time. By early attention such cases are usually curable. The colt when terns straightened, that is, to a natural position, and kept there by means of thin tough wood, applied with cold water ban-Barbadoes aloes 1 oz., Jamaica ginger-root dages, kept wet for a few days, when it pulv. 1 oz.; mix all together, and divide may be replaced with a dry one. Care other countries. By this arrangement of into eight powders. Bronchitis in young must be taken to have the bandage so adrollers it is claimed that eighty per cent of cattle, not unfrequently is caused by the justed as not to cause the legs to become flour from the wheat is obtained, while filaria bronchialis, or worms in the bron- sore. A better application is the plaster here, the yield is only about sixty-nine chial tubes. In this form the disease is bandage, which any medical practitioner endemic, and usually confined to low, can apply. If the contraction of marshy, or woody lands. As no liquids the tendon will not permit of the FROM Ovid, Clinton County, this State, or other remedies can be introduced into foot being strengthened, the ten-Mr. Squire Guile sends us the following these tubes, medication by inhalation is the don or sinew should be divided. an opabout the wheat crop. "The wheat crop only means at our command; chlorine eration requiring the services of a veteriis looking the worst I have known for 25 gas may be easily prepared and ad-nary surgeon. We do not believe that the years. It seems almost impossible for it ministrated by any one in the following foal is improved by working the mare to make a crop that will be sufficient for manner: First place the animal or ani-longer than the first six or seven months mals in a tight enclosure to prevent the of gestation.

saucer on the floor, containing proportionate to each animal one drachm chlorate of potash, pour upon the potash an equal



The wagon is one of the great necessities

FARM WAGONS.

of the farm. Every farmer must have one

no matter what the cost. It is therefore

a question of the greatest importance to

him as to where the one best suited to his

wants can be secured. The farmer requires

that a wagon is just as strong as its weakest

or to any other that has yet been sold

in this State. It has practically supplant-

ed all others, and the wagons that were

common among farmers a few years ago

better article on the market and never suf-

careless employes. Mr. Coquillard has an

selected lands covered with the finest tim-

by a thorough seasoning before it is used.

He exercises the same care in selecting his

iron. Toughness and strength are insisted

upon. When at length a wagon is put to-

gether and ready for market, it undergoes

a thorough inspection, and a defective one

is never allowed to leave the shop. This

is how the Coquillard became the favorite

wagon in Michigan, and so long as its pres-

ent character is maintained, there is no

fear of its losing its present high position.

We give this week an illustration of the

extensive shops in which these wagons

Wheat in Indiana.

Most of the published reports from

Indiana insist upon the prospects for

winter wheat being good in that State.

One of our subscribers, Mr. W. H. Adams,

of Orland, Steuben County, writes us as

follows under date of May 24th, on this

"In regard to the present condition of

the wheat crop, we are in the midst of a terrible drouth, and what the severity of

done, so that now the most that can be

and not even that unless rain comes soon

IT is claimed that the machinery used in

the Hungarian grist-mills possesses some

important advantages over that in com-

mon use here. They have between thirty

and forty rollers made of chilled iron and

per cent, a comparatively heavy loss.

the winter has failed to accomplis

ny granary to stay awhile.'

are manufactured.

THE DISEASES OF OUR DOMESTIC

NO. VI.

with your ewe is not very satisfactory and calculated to mislead us in attempting to diagnose the disease, your veterinary surgeon pronouncing it hoof-ail, no symptoms of which you have given us, except its disappearing on the approach of cold weather and reappearing on the approach of warm weather the following season. We have known instances where similar conditions degenerates into bronchitis, or either may of the legs accompanied hoof-ail, therefore take it that the doctor's diagnosis is correct. The first symptom of this troublesome disorder is a slight erosion accompanied with inflammation and heat of the skin in the back of the clefts, immediately above the heels, which are kept moist by a thin sanious discharge from the ulcerated surface: ulceration is also established between the hoof and the fleshy sole, from which fetid matter is discharged; sinuses or pipe like openings form through the fleshy sole, the acrid discharge from which them in the horse, as in pneumonia, are destroys the bottom of the hoofs and the preceded by a shivering fit, this symptom crust or outer walls separate from the fleshy however very frequently passes unnoticed; parts, leaving an attachment only at the coronet. The disease is contagious, sound less saliva of a clear thick or ropy character, animals becoming inoculated by the poison attended with cough, and discharge of left on the grass or straw where the dismuch reddened; legs and ears warm. On lowing solution, as hot as the animal can applying the ear to the side of the chest a bear it, for at least ten minutes at a time.

eased sheep have been running. Treatment-All loose portions of the hoof must be cut away, then soak the feet in the folaccording to the age of the animal.

Crooked Feet in a Foal.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Free Books

Having made arrangements to club the Michigan Farmer with the Cincinnati Weekly Communitative will furnish the Cincinnati Weekly Commentation and the Cincinnati Weekly Commentations of the Cincinnati Weekly Newspaper.

BB and the CINCINNATI WEEKLY COMMERCIA IN COMPARCIA IN COMMERCIA IN CO

ing unabridged, beautifully printed on good papaper covers.

"Manliness of Christ," also "Vicar of Wa field." The "Manliness of Christ "is affect." The "Manliness of Christ "is the Manliness of Christ." In the "Manliness of Christ." In the Manliness of Christ. "Is the Manliness of Christ." In the Manliness of Wa field. "Is Goldsmith's immortal story. "Endynion." This is the latest product of the Earl of Beaconsfield—a work with we he consoled himself when thrown out of papaper of the day. "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle." The most famovs novel of the day. "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle. The a volume fully prepared by Mr. Carlyle. The is searcely a scratch of editing in it. Mr. Only le never wrote anything more character, and erful in a wonderful degree. "Pilgrim's Progress," also "Light of Asi All Christendom knows "Pilgrim's Progres and with each generation there is an increademand for it. Millions have found in it. dom and consolation. The "Light of Asi is the poem of the period, about which then the greatest sensation among the though and the romantic.

"Ivanhoe," This is the gem and the glorthe "Waverley Novels"—a classic that should read—a story above praise and ber reproach.
"Social Etiquette and Home Culture".

eproach. "Social Etiquette and Home Culti

who desire to inform themselves of the was of polite society, and to provide for the provement of the opportunities that even humblest homes afford.

"Midd-march." The greatest of the box all things considered, of George Eliot, who the foremost writer of her time. The redeath of the author increases its general in est and its fascination gains with reparendings.

est and its fascination gains with repreadings,
"Robinson Crusoe," We are not aware
this book was ever before offered as a
prize. It is the book for boys fond of a
ture, and possesses an everlasting charm.
"Eaglish Men of Letters—Burns, Golds
Bunyan. We have here the finest collect
first rate biographical literature ever se

book of value to young peop who desire to inform themsel

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY HORS NOTES.

Owosso, May 119 881. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being some time since I had written anything for your valuable thought I would write you a few notes.

Dewey & Stewart have in training this season Jerome Eddy, the fast and game son of Louis Napoleon. Under the skilful hands of Mr. Wait he shows a wonderful amount of speed.

Hattie Mapes is also receiving some work. This mare was given some work in the spring of 1878 and in her third year showed a mile in 2.37, against a gale of wind, and one-half mile in 1.151. Since then she has been turned out and raised two colts. Her sire was Bachman's Abdallah Star. She shows a great amount of speed.

Louis Napoleon and Joe Gavin are looking fine this spring.

Byerly's Abdallah is also looking good this spring. He is driven upon the streets by E. P. Byerly.

Bob Strader is being traveled through the country. Farmers and others should avail themselves of the use of this horse if they wish to produce roadsters or good carriage horses. He is sired by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.

Mr. P. M. Rowell drives a fine colt sired by Byerly's Abdallah with her dam Lou Rowell by Louis Napcleon. They make a

With regard to draft horses Shiawassee has her share, the principal ones being one owned by Mr. Turnbull of this city, purchased from M. H. Dunham of Ill. Asterold, also purchased from Mr. Dunham, and owned by the Laingsburg Co., Laingsburg; Bank of England, a Clydesdale, owned by M. Hinkley, of Perry; Michigan, another Clydesdale, owned by Mr. Hoyt, of Corunna. All these horses are doing well.

I had almost forgotten to mention that the Beers' Bros. had sold their stallion Merodach to Ludington parties. Yours,

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding, as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the difference found in horses as to vicious habits and reliability, comes much more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill-training, and consequently may be good or bad, according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy, vicious habits of different character that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years, in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of these noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a nower that man cannot control and if made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on his heels, back or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness, or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady driving high spirited horse attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horse to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of horse, an umbrella held over the head. buffelo robe thrown mon his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bump ed with sticks, and the animal take it al as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in this noble animal. Less beating wanted and more education. -The Horseshoer.

Tough Hoofs of Horses.

All the Arabian horses so largely used as cavalry in the British army in India, are said to possess such tough hoofs that they very rarely require shoeing. In a fullgrown horse the hoof becomes as hard as flint, and he can make the most severe marches without injury to his feet. In ancient times historians inform us that all horses went unshod, and to be able to do so particular attention had to be given to breed from none except those having the toughest of hoofs. Mr. Story, the American sculptor at Rome, in one of his publi cations, speaks of the Italian horses still retaining this extra toughness of hoof, derived, doubtless, from the old Roman blood. These brittle and tender feet in horses, it is contended, come from the following neglect in breeding: First hereditary predisposition; second, imperfect nutrition; third, alternations of moisture and dryness; fourth, disease of the foot; and fifth, faulty shoeing. Horse breeders would do well to consider all these points attentively, and beware not only of them but all others defects of body and limb. external and internal.

BIG HORSES. - A late number of the London Live Stock Journal says over big horses for any purpose are a mistake; so the corporation of London have found out. When they started to do their own scavengering, instead of contracting for it, they selected all the giants they could getseventeen hands were preferred. The is now the favored height. These do more altogether more healthy.



Orchards Pigs and Clover.

"Jot," in the Rural New Yorker says Corn is perhaps as well suited to our apple o chards, until the trees are of good fruiting size, as any crop we could plant. The cultivation required for corn is such as also suits the growing trees, and it ceases at a time when they should not be pressed to further growth for the season, allowing them to rest and ripen for Winter. The corn also gives the necessary shade which the trunks, while young, require. Artichokes are also good to be planted in the tree row-not nearer to each tree than four

"Pigs are the best stock to have access to the orchard. They will do the most good and the least harm. They may be given free access to the orchard as soon in Autumn as the corn is cribbed. They will glean the corn-field, harvest the artichokes and give the land a pretty thorough Fall plowing. They will also spread much valuable manure and destroy millions of hurtful vermin in the larval state. The artichokes promote the health and rapid growth of the pigs, which, without other food, will be half fattened by the time the frost stops their rooting. Than liberal 'corning" soon fits them for the butcher. "When the orchard is older, the trees

well grown and required to fruit, the crop may be changed from corn to clover. This does not promote the rapid growth of the trees, but it increases the fruit, and is very beneficial to the soil and young roots of the trees, protecting also the whole surface from the scorching sun in Summer and severe frosts in Winter. At the same time it affords a real paradise for the pigs, which may now occupy the orchard through the the spring, summer and autumn. A large number will find ample nutritious food in the succulent, growing clover, upon which they will thrive and grow rapidly, doing no hurt to the trees, but much good by catching bugs and worms a thousand boys or men would never find. The apples which drop prematurely contain worms which caused their fall. They pick up this worthless fruit and with it eat the worms and thus prevent an increase to millions On this fine pasturage the pigs are so well grown as to be ready for sale in September, as feeders, and all the growth is pro-

Many of our best orchardists believe that the way to insure a good growth to the young stocks is to keep the ground mellow about the trees without exhausting the soil by requiring it to grow two crops. Many farmers, however, cannot afford to allow the soil to lie thus seemingly idle, but the fertility must be kept up by liberal application of manure.

Selecting Males for Breeders. The first object which any breeder of eattle or sheep must keep in view is that his stock must be healthy. In the selection of a male animal, therefore, the first thing to be considered are the indications by which it may be possible to form a judgment as to his constitution. In all animals a broad chest indicates strength of constitution. There can be no doubt that this is one of the important points of form or shape to which it is material for a breeder to look into in the selection of either a bull or ram. It is not enough to observe that they have wide breasts or bosoms, but the width which is noticed in looking at them from the front, should be continued along made familiar with strange objects, it will the brisket, which should show great fullnot be skittish and nervous. If a horse is mede accustomed from his early days to important that they should be thick through the region of the heart. Another indication of strength of constitution is that a male in the fullest sense should have a masculine appearance, and with this view a certain degree of coarseness is not at all objectionable.

Another point to be carefully considered is the muscular system. Great muscular power is not only indicative of a good constitution and good health, but it is has a merit in itself. Large muscles are the usual accompaniment of strength of constitution, and it also shows that when ready for the shambles there will be a good proportionate mixture of muscle and fat in the meat. In both bulls and rams a thick neck is proof of large muscles, and there can hardly be a greater fault in either animal than to have this wanting. Other indications of muscle will be more difficult to observe in sheep than in cattle. In a good bull there should be a full muscle on each side of the backbone, just behind the top of the shoulder blades; he should also have the muscles at the outside of the thigh full and extending nearly to the hough. A bull having these indications will seldom be found deficient in muscle. -Maine Farmer.

The Pig Pasture.

We always have the best success with breeding sows when they are allowed to feed on grass. This is the only food they require until the young pigs are a week old when milk or meal of some sort may be given to them to increase the flow of milk, if they require it. Sows thus managed are never ugly, and never destroy their pigs. Why? Because they are in a natural and healthy condition. The grass also increases the flow of milk and is quite often sufficient food for a sow while rearing her young. Young pigs soon learn to eat grass, which is alike natutal and healthful for them. We never have a case of scours or thumps among young pigs when running in pasture. The grass serves to counteract the effect of corn, and many pigs on grass can be fed heavily with this food without the injury which it would do them if confined and deprived of grass. Our experience has convinced us that no farm is complete without a pig pasture. Clover is the best of all grasses for the purpose, and next to it we prefer orchard grass, for the reason that it starts up promptly after being eaten off, is the earliest in the spring, and is relished by the pigs. It is necessary to have a special field for the pig pasture, but they may be allowed to run in any lot and New York, intended for the use of mistake has been found out; sixteen hands if properly inclosed. There should be superior grades of beef cattle, to the numwater in the field, and plenty of grass. A ber of twenty head. The cattle are in

pasture in the late summer. There should also be another patch of turnips and other roots into which the pigs may be turned for fall feeding. With three auxiliaries of pasture, sweet corn stalks, and a root patch, the cost of rearing and feeding pigs may be reduced to less than one half of their expense when they are confined and fed in pens, to say nothing about the condition for food .- F. D. Curtis in N. Y. Tri-

Corn as Fuel.

Not a few good people, in parts where fuel is cheap and food dear, have been shocked by reports from the west of settlers resorting to corn for fuel. To the sentimentalist it seems dreadful, slmost sinful, that grain which might feed thousands of hungry people should be "de stroyed" in that way; and we have heard some speak as though it would be almost a virtue in the Iowa farmer to freeze to death and save the corn for its more legitimate use as food.

The Iowa State Register looks at the question in a more matter of fact and sen sible way. It has tried corn as fuel, and finds that corn in the ear can be burned in stoves made for either soft or hard coal, and is an especially good fuel for cooking stoves. Moreover, the cost of growing corn in Iowa is so small that it is as economical to raise corn for fuel on the prair ies as it is to import coal or grow wood, certainly off the lines of railway.

An acre of corn can be raised for about

\$6, including the rent of the land. Fifty bushels of corn will weigh 3,500 pounds, or equal to a ton and three quarters of soft coal. This, at 15 cents per bushel (which is as much as corn was worth on the farm away from railroads last winter), would be as cheap for fuel as soft coal at \$4 per ton. Two bushels of corn will make a fire which will keep a family warm all day, even in very cold weather.

Some recommend raising sunflowers for firewood, but they are not as good as corn. Nor need the talk about burning corn create any reluctance to removing to regions where they have to burn corn for fuel. It can be raised in one-tenth of the time and at less expense than timber can be raised for the same purpose, and the farmer may as easily and as conscientiously plant corn for fuel as sunflowers or trees. The Register is of the opinion, however, that, though the prairie farmers will occasionally have to burn corn to keep warm, they are not likely to choose it as fuel when they can get coal or wood.

Barley and Barley Elour.

Barley was extensively cultivated by the Romans and many other nations of antiquity, as well as by the ancient inhabitants of Gaul. The Greeks are said to have trained their athletes on it. The best tests for the genuineness of barley are in its colour and freedom from grit and insects. The microscope will lead to the detection of any cheaper grains if mixed with it. It is rarely adulterated, though it is said to be extensively used for the purpose of sophisticating wheat, annato, and roll licorice. When barley is deprived of its husks by a mill it forms Scotch hulled or pot barley. When all the integuments of the grain are removed, and the seeds are rounded and polished, they constitute pearl barley. The flour obtained by grinding pearl barley to powder is called patent barley. The chief difference in barley flour as compared with wheat is not in the amount of albuminoid bodies, but in their character. If you take barley flour and knead it with water as as one often does with flour, you would, there was a very small quantity of crude the aid of bees. He thinks the clover is ingluten left, and that barley flour would be a very inappropate material to form a good loaf with. Barley bread is a heavy, sticky, doughy sort of mass, more like wheat treated by the boiling process than by the oven

A BARREL SCARECROW .- Laman Wood, Bay county, Mich., writes to the American Agriculturist that he keeps the crows from pulling his young corn by means of a "barrel scarecrow." The barrel is suspended by a cord from, a cross-bar, which rests upon the ends long; the barrel being hung so that it and by being hung by a cord exactly in the middle of one side, or so, it balances, it turns easily with a slight wind, in fact, a barrel thus suspended. is seldom still. This constant motion of so large an object as a barrel has an alarming effect upon the corn-loving crows. One barrel will answer for four or five acres. Pieces of tin and other objects, as tright-colored cloth. may be attached to the suspended barrel, but they are not essential to the

barrel scarcecrow. ENGLISH SKYLARKS IN AMERICA.-John Burronghs, in his "Notes of a Walker," in a recent number of Scribner's Magazine, described the delight which he heard a stray English skylark, which had evidently either escaped from a cage or was a surviver of those which were liberated on Long Island several years ago. He suggested that there was "no reason why the lark should not thrive in this country as well as in Europe." Acting on this suggession, Mr. Charles R. Rowe, of Cornwall, England, an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Burroughs' writings, has sent him a number of English skylarks, which arrived in New York, and have been forwarded to Mr. Burroughs at Esopus-on-the-Hudson, where they will be set free.

What is called a parlor cattle car has been put on the rails between Cincinnati work, are less subject to roaring, and are patch of sweet corn sowed in drills will be separate compartments, and are to be bed- I say fatal, not because they are so diffifound convenient to supplement a short ded, watered, and groomed on the cars.

MINNESOTA farmers complain that they often neglected, probably on account of the are in the hands of a few grasping firms | manager knowing nothing of their preswho own nearly all the elevators, and who ence. Soon after being hatched, or almost grade the wheat as they please, and pay immediately after becoming dry, if the whatever price they choose. Numerous head of the chick is examined it will freinstances are given of grading wheat as quently be found to be infested with lice, No. 3 that was afterward sold as No. 1, and if neglected they often cause the death and the farmers say they have no redress, | of the chick. If the heads of the chicks, a as the big elevator and grain buying firms few hours after being hatched, are "freeze out" every new grain buyer by thoroughly greased with good pure lardpaying more for wheat than it is worth not grease fried out of meat-the lice are until the new comer is laid out, when they killed. A second greasing, when the again put the screws to the farmer and pay chicks are a week or two old is sometimes him pretty much what they please for his necessary, but I have never had any trouble wheat. As the railroads seem to be in the arrangement, the farmers have no means | weeks old. of retaliation except in legislation.

THE cultivation of wheat is making a great progress in Australia, having during the last ten years multiplied her acreage of this cereal two and a half times. Her average per acre has not exceeded thirteen bushels, however, and the wheat interests of that continent cannot be regarded as promising or reliable. The drouths are too frequent and severe there to warrant the successful growth of the crop, at least two seasons out of five. In 1865 220 sheep were exported from

this country valued at \$1,955. In 1880 86,076 sheep were exported, invoiced at \$748,226. This trade is capable of almost indefinité extension if our farmers will but turn their attention to raising superior mut-OF the 1,000,000,000 acres of cultivable land in the United States, only 11 1.2 per

cent are used. The 2,586,468,320 bushels

Agricultural Items.

of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and potatoes raised last year were produced on 105,983,605 acres.

Onio fleeces generally command a higher orice in the market than other wools, and a wool grower of that State says that it is due to the manner in which the fleece is done up. He says the way they do is simply to spread the and flanks, then roll it up in a neat roll and tie with a string at both ends. Fleece made up in this manner remains light, is easily handled, and can be felt all through, and the quality of the wool determined without any

THE effect of Paris green applied to potate vines upon the tubers has been the theme of considerable discussion. H. C. Fish, of Worcester, Mass., applied an ounce of pure Paris green around and on the tubers in a hill of potatoes, which were about one third grown. The potatoes were dug when fully grown, and submitted to a practical chemis or analysis, who reports that though he found Paris green adhering to the skins, it was eas ily removed by washing, and no trace what ever of arsenic was found in the tubers them

THE Albany Argus says an unpretentiou looking little cow was led through that city a few days ago en route to the farm of Mr Erastus Corning from that of Mr. Burns, at Middletown, Herkimer Co., whence she came to this city by express. She is of the Jersey is five year old, and bears the name of " Gold Thread." It is claimed that 23 per cent. of her milk is cream, and that she can produce 18 pounds of butter every week. It is under tood that she was purchased for Mr. Corning's private use, and that the sum paid for her was \$1.500.

THE roundabout way in which one thing depends on another, especially in agricultural perations, is extremely curious. Darwin for instance, believes that in England clove to contend that only for the cat there would be no clover, because field-mice destroy bees and cats keep down field-mice, and thus the bees are preserved for the clover. If the race of bees were to die, many kinds of flowers in England would become extinct, and therefore whatever aids the bees aids large tribes of flowers to sustain themselves.

A CANADIAN agriculturist last season tried an experiment with potatoes that is worth noting. It was done by scooping out every eye from a potato, and inserting in the flesh of it a single eye, carefully cut from another potato of a different kind, and planting the of two stakes driven in the ground. seed thus prepared, obtaining thereby very The length of the parts in Mr. W.'s curious crosses, which he exhibited at the scarecrow are as follows: Upright Toronto Industrial exhibition. The tubers stakes, 6 feet high; cross-bar, 6 feet were small the first year, but by no means as small as the first year's product from seed and appear to partake of the characteristics will be 2 feet from the ground. The of both the original varieties; whether they heads of the barrel are both removed, will reproduce themselves the second year, o revert to one or another of the original types. is yet to be determined.

> MAINE farmers are going to make a study of the subject of artificial fertilizers this summer, under the management of the Board of Agriculture. Plots of one-twentieth acre each will be planted with barn manure, dissolved bone black, muriate of potash, bone black and potash, a full ration of complete fertilizer, a half ration of same, and a plot with no manure or fertilizer. Farmers are expected to conduct the experiments with care, and to note the appearance of the crop during the entire growing season. Although experiments of this kind cannot be expected to settle many questions the first year, yet they will tend to make farmers more familiar with the nature and action of special fertilizers, and may, after a time, acquaint them with any peculiarity in the composition of the soil

Che Poultry Pard.

Poultry Varieties.

Some of our readers may be interested in the following description of the insects which infest poultry, and the best method of exterminating them, as practiced by writer to the Rural World:

As this is the season of the year when poultry is generally troubled with parasites, perhaps I can profitably interest some of your readers with a short communication on the subject of destroying

them. There are several kinds, and perhaps the most fatal are the "head lice," which are hatched out on the heads of chicks almost immediately after they are hatched. cult to get rid of, but because they are so

with them after the chicks are two or three Many chicks droop and die before they

are three weeks old, from no other cause than being infested with these lice. Then -and perhaps the most difficult to manage-comes the little red mite, sometimes called chigres, which are generally found on the undersides of the roost poles, in the cracks of the poultry house, and about the nests of sitting hens, especially if the nests are up off the ground. There are many ways recommended for getting rid of them, but the best method I have ever found to get rid of them and keep them at bay, is by thoroughly whitewashing the houses, roost and poles, nest boxes, etc., every two months during the summer. I mean by thoroughly whitewashing, that every corner, crack and crevice of the houses, nest boxes and roost poles be filled with the whitewash. Whitewash is cheap, is a purifier as well as a vermin destroyer; so use it often and liberally. Likely there are more eggs spoiled, caused from sitting hens being molested, and sometimes literally "eaten up alive" by these pests, than from all other causes combined, especially on farms where log hen houses are common, and the housewife is compelled to care for the poultry without any assistance from the men folks. It is claimed that coal oil will kill them if the roost poles are thoroughly saturated with it, but it would be unsafe to use much coal oil about the nest boxes. If the nest boxes have not been thoroughly whitewashed before the fleece upon a table, fold in the head, tail hens are set, perhaps the best thing that could be done would be to mix a handful of tobacco or tobacco stems with the straw that the nest is made of. Sprigs of cedar, it is said, will drive them away. Others recommend sassafras leaves or bark, pennyroyal, tansy, carbolic acid, etc., and still others sprinkle sulphur in the nests and among the feathers of the sitting hens, but sulphur should be used with judgment, as it may cause the hens and chicks to contract cold, if used too liberally or during damp weather. Next comes a variety frequently found

on grown fowls; they are rather long, of a grayish color, and run when the feathers of the fowl are parted and the insects exposed to light. When infested with this variety, the fowls should be furnished with a large box of dry, finely-pulverized dirt or sawdust, and a handful of sulphur thoroughly mixed with each bushel of dust. This dust should be kept under shelter and perfectly dry, and the fowls will soon rid themselves of the pests.

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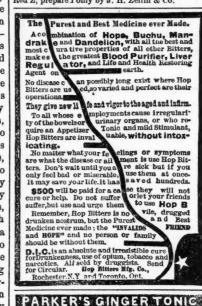
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MAY 31, 1881.

Korticultu

HISTORY OF MICHIG

(Continued.

Jackson Coun BY MICHAEL SHOEM In reply to your circular would state that the first fru in this county were set out A. W. Daniels, on the farm Mr. Henry Daniels, in wh Township of Blackman. this orchard were sent from New York by Mr. Henry Da been "looking lands" thro

In answer to your secon "name some early orchardi dents connected with their v report that the Hen. Towns on his farm now in the Tow stone, was first, both in the orchard and in varieties of f during the entire time of here. When Mr. Gidley County he went to the ea Lake Michigan, where he r vation of fruit his sole occu

The largest peach I have at Gidley's Station, on the tral Railroad, about the yes Other early orchardists in of Sandstone, were Amasa I Chapel, Sherman Eastman, S John Dearin and Capt. Che the Township of Napoleon, John H. Burroughs, first to brought the trees from Yps Holland, Chauncy Hawley Rexford, and Isaac Halt, wh trees from Ann Arbor on his

In the Township of Nor Austin, William Hunt, A John Hunt and Perrin Conv In the Township of Colum Stranahan planted the first of or 1832: Thomas Davis, R John Crego, William Gall Davis, Anson H. Delemater

J. Gollen. In the Township of Tompk Townley, David Adams, Jes Walter Ferguson, Gardner . Nicholas Townley. In the Township of R

Reed, Samuel Prescott, Roll Alvah True, Ezra Higby Trumbull. In the Township of Conce Swain.

Hurd, Jesse Hurd, John Sn

In the Township of Ha Tripp, William Clapp, Jame Kennedy, Jr., Morgan Buch Porter Grinnell Reynolds,

John Crittenden. In the Township of Pala Nowlan, Luther L. Wood Hodge,-brought his trees Sherman Jacobs, Henry N Wilber, John Weaver and

In the Township of Grass Updike, Benjamin Caffer, Pease, J. Keyes, T. Boyn

In the Township of Lec Chatfield, Benjamin Welsh, Amasa M. Barber, Luther F cob Cawood and Jacob Sager In the Township of Wate Gorton, Patrick Hubbard, Ca

S. Robinson, John Barber a Croman. In the Township of Henriei er, Samuel Prescott, A. Hall ley and B. H. Pixley.

In the Township of Blacks Daniels, A.W. Daniels, Nath J. T. McCounell, J. R. Poo In the Township of Summi Puy, A. M. Cain, Michael

John Durand and Dwight Me In the Township of Lib Holmes, Cornelius Cary, 1 Michael Kerr, H. J. Crego Crippin. In the Township of Spring

G. Perrine, C. Crowl, A. M. I Roberts, G. W. Chapel, W. Louis Snyder, Jr., J. Belder Holcomb. In the Township of Parm Brown, G. R. Davis, N. B. G. Mackey, F. F. Richardson at

In the Township of Springp

Hammond, H. Fitzgerald, W. James M. Jameson, C. W. H Landon, S. H. Ludlow, S. O. G. T. Griffith. The foregoing is compiled: sources of information I have find. It is more than probal of the early orchardists in the

I can learn of no earlier that of the Hon. Townsend E Morgan Case, of Napoleon ple seeds in 1832 and raised a which the trees were obtained orchards now in bearing. Luther F. Grandy had a

not named.

Leoni at a very early day Welsh of the same township hursery. Isaac N. Swain, of Concor sery among the first in the co mon Laudon established a

in Springport soon after sett township. Morgan Buchanan planted Section 33, Township of Ha

after the settlement of that to Mr. Cook had a nursery for on his place, now in the city of all kinds of fruit trees. J.

and Richard Dunning had a sery on the farm of Hon. Jan commencing some time about also had a nursery on their or the city, on which they had fruit and ornamental trees su climate of this State.

PEACHES. Peaches have always been r ounty from its first settler ver was failure or injury to it until January, 1854, ther

in 1829 with a view of locat his family, as he did in 183 MAY 31, 1881.

Horticultural.

CULTURE.

(Continued.)

Jackson County.

BY MICHAEL SHOEMAKER.

his family, as he did in 1830.

In answer to your second inquiry, to

"name some early orchardists, with inci-

dents connected with their work," I would

report that the Hon. Townsend E. Gidley,

on his farm now in the Township of Sand-

vation of fruit his sole occupation.

tral Railroad, about the year 1845.

Other early orchardists in the Township

of Sandstone, were Amasa Hawkins, Caleb

Chapel, Sherman Eastman, Samuel Fassett.

John Dearin and Capt. Chester Wall. In

the Township of Napoleon, Morgan Case:

John H. Burroughs, first to raise apples,

brought the trees from Ypsilanti; Simon

Holland, Chauncy Hawley, Roswell B.

Rexford, and Isaac Halt, who brought his

In the Township of Norvell: Harvey

Austin, William Hunt, Aaron Austin

In the Township of Columbia: George

In the Township of Rives: Harry

Hurd, Jesse Hurd, John Snyder, Willard

Reed, Samuel Prescott, Robert Anderson,

Alvah True, Ezra Higby and John S.

In the Township of Concord: Isaac N.

In the Township of Hanover: Abiel

Tripp, William Clapp, James Nash, F. A.

Porter Grinnell Reynolds, J. C. Bell and

In the Township of Palaski: Michael

Nowlan, Luther L. Wood, Warner J.

Hodge,-brought his trees with him-

Sherman Jacobs, Henry Nowlan, John

Wilber, John Weaver and Thomas Mc-

In the Township of Grass Lake: Ralph

Updike, Benjamin Cafter, William H.

Pease, J. Keyes, T. Boynton and A.

In the Township of Leoni: Guy C.

Chatfield, Benjamin Welsh, Abel F. Fitch.

Amasa M. Barber, Luther F. Grundy, Ja-

er, Samuel Prescott, A. Hall, W. S. Pix-

In the Township of Blackman: Henry

Daniels, A.W. Daniels, Nathaniel Morrell,

J. T. McConnell, J. R. Poole and S. Z.

In the Township of Summit: James De

Puy, A. M. Cain, Michael Shoemaker,

In the Township of Liberty: S. H.

Holmes, Cornelius Cary, Noah Keeler,

Michael Kerr, H. J. Crego and M. W.

In the Township of Spring Arbor: J

Perrine, C. Crowl, A. M. Pardee, H. C.

Roberts, G. W. Chapel, W. S. Crowl,

Louis Snyder, Jr., J. Belden and Harry

In the Township of Parma: Wm. G.

Brown, G. R. Davis, N. B. Graham, J. D.

Mackey. F. F. Richardson and J. Taylor.

In the Township of Springport: W. H.

Hammond, H. Fitzgerald, W. S. Brown,

James M. Jameson, C. W. Hammond, G.

Landon, S. H. Ludlow, S. O. Gillett and

John Durand and Dwight Merriman.

cob Cawood and Jacob Sagendorf.

ley and B. H. Pixley.

Stranahan planted the first orchard in 1831

trees from Ann Arbor on his back.

John Hunt and Perrin Convose.

Nicholas Townley.

Trumbull.

John Crittenden.

CRIBERS!

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t sensation among the thougath antic.

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astory above praise and beyond iquette and Home Culture." A tee to young people in the county to inform themselves of the usery clery, and to provide for the inference afford.

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five fairs on Chester-White and rine and Shropshiredown sheep, v pictorial circular, which gives stock and how marvelously cheap Enclose 25c for my valuable swine ontains a preventative and a cure H. TODD.

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PRACTICES IN -

a number of Thoronghbred Meristered in the Vermont Register. olicited. G. T. Griffith. The foregoing is compiled from the best ources of information I have been able to MES W. DEY, find. It is more than probable that some IX, Jackson Co., Mich. of the early orchardists in the county are not named. Lumber and Log Book

I can learn of no earlier nursery than that of the Hon. Townsend E. Gidley. Morgan Case, of Napoleon, planted apple seeds in 1832 and raised a nursery from which the trees were obtained for many orchards now in bearing.

Luther F. Grandy had a nursery in Leoni at a very early day. Benjamin Welsh of the same township also had a

Isaac N. Swain, of Concord, had a nursery among the first in the county. Harmon Landon established a nursery in in Springport soon after settling in that township.

Morgan Buchanan planted a nursery on Section 33, Township of Hanover, soon after the settlement of that township.

Mr. Cook had a nursery for many years on his place, now in the city of Jackson, of all kinds of fruit trees. J. M. Harwood and Richard Dunning had an apple nursery on the farm of Hon. James C. Wood, commencing some time about 1855. They also had a nursery on their own place in the city, on which they had all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees suitable to the climate of this State.

PEACHES.

Peaches have always been raised in this ounty from its first settlement. There it until January, 1854, then all the trees varieties from seed or from crossing the Canadian Horticulturest.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN HORTI. farm of M. Shoemaker, in the Township of Summit. It was planted by Harwood & Dunning with varieties from their nursery, and bore many crops of most excellent fruit. This orchard was planted in In reply to your circular of May 21, I 1855-6, but no longer exists. There is now a growing interest in the cultivation of would state that the first fruit trees planted the peach in this county, particularly in in this county were set out in 1830 by Mr. A. W. Daniels, on the farm of his father, the southern portion of it, and peaches Mr. Henry Daniels, in what is now the are now in the Jackson market from near Township of Blackman. The trees for Brooklyn. Mr. Dwight Merriman of this orchard were sent from the State of New York by Mr. Henry Daniels, who had been "looking lands" through the county all kinds of fruit raised in this latitude. in 1829 with a view of locating here with Peaches were shipped from this county full thirty-five years ago, and apples thirty

years; the exact time I cannot give. There has been no destructive visitation suffered somewhat, but I cannot, for want of time, ascertain and give particulars.

There is now a horticultural society here.

stone, was first, both in the extent of his orchard and in varieties of fruit cultivated formed within the past year. during the entire time of his residence The shipments of fruit can be asce here. When Mr. Gidley left Jackson tained from the books of the railroad County he went to the eastern shore of company, but to do so would take more Lake Michigan, where he made the cultitime than I can devote to that point. The shipments of apples from this county have The largest peach I have ever seen was amounted, however, to many thousand at Gidley's Station, on the Michigan Cenbarrels for most of the years for twentyfive years past.

(To be Continued.) THE PERSIMMON.

Diospyras Virginiana The native Persimmon is usually consid ered as a plant peculiar to the South, and one which we, of Wolverinedom, may wish for but not possess. It was with some such feeling as this that we, two years since, received from a friend who had visited Southern Indiana, a few of the seeds grown in that region, and committed them to the soil, faintly hoping that they might take kindly to our soil, under the sheltering ægis of Lake Michigan.

or 1832: Thomas Davis, Richard Crego. John Crego, William Gallup, Benjamin The growth of 1879 was satisfactory, and Davis, Anson H. Delemater and Gardner we were not surprised that they came unscathed through the exceptionally mild In the Township of Tompkins: Richard winter of '79 and '80, making at the close Townley, David Adams, Jesse Ferguson, of the following summer a growth of two Walter Ferguson, Gardner J. Gould and to four feet.

When the steady, severe and persistent cold of last winter came upon them, we nearly abandoned hope of their survival but, quite to our surprise, they have promptly responded to the warmth of spring, and with few exceptions, are alive and growing to the very tips of the last season's shoots.

The faint hope we indulged at the outset was derived from the fact that this tree Kennedy, Jr., Morgan Buchanan, Daniel is said to be indigenous as far north as Central Illinois, where the extremes of cold are even greater than with us under the lee of Lake Michigan, and we are encouraged to watch and try them farther, from the fact, generally acknowledged, that all trees acquire increased hardiness with increased age, and the consequently diminished tendency to growth late in the season with imperfectly ripened wood.

This fruit does not come to us with a very high reputation, even in its native home, the South; where, after being well molified and ripened by the frost, it seems to prove acceptable to the colored picaninnies, who are supposed to resort to it, as one of the very few fruits of its season In the Township of Waterloo: Aaron which nature offers free and ready to their forton, Patrick Hubbard, Casper Artz, E. hand Should a full trial at the North 8. Robinson, John Barber and Abraham even under specially favorable circumstances, prove that it will both survive and In the Township of Henrieitta: A. Bunk. fruit freely among us, its well known disposition to vary in quality, and perhaps also in hardiness, might supply an occasion for the employment by some of our earnest and active horticulturists, of the processes of reproduction and selection. and possibly of hybridization for the production and dissimination among us of yet

another class of fruits. Such anticipation may very possibly prove fallacious, and yet there would seem to be nearly or quite as promising a state of affairs as thirty years since was thought to be true of our native grape, with which we are even now, almost (may we not say quite.) rivaling the results of a thousand years trial in Europe, with its near relative, vitis vinifera.

That the Persimmon can be expected to succeed generally, even in Southern and Central Michigan, we have not supposed, since it is never found as a native anywhere in the State, so far as we have been able to learn, besides which we have received from Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College, a specimen tree of which the root was apparently of considerable age, while the top gave evidence of having been, perhaps several times, killed back.

An Abridged Four Hundred Years

T. T. LYON.

History of the Strawberry. Shakspeare informs us that the Bishop of Ely's garden in Holborn was distinguished for the excellent strawberries it produced, even as far back as the reign of Richard the Third (1483). And judging from the remarks of an oid writer in 1578, it would appear that the only strawberries known at that time were the Wood strawberry and perhaps the White Alpine. He says, 'Strawberries grow in shadowy woods and deep trenches, and banks by highway sides. They be also much planted in gardens. The fruit is green at first, but red when it is ripe. Sometimes also you shall find them very white when they be ripe; in taste and savour very pleasant.' Another old writer in 1597 speaks of the "Red and White Wood and the Green Fruited; the two last not to be found save only in gardens." Johnson, in his edition of the work containing the last statement, published in 1663, does not mention any other variety. Another writer in 1656 mentions the Virginia Scarlet (or Canada) and the Bohemian. This last variety is supposed to be the Hauthois, and he says, "this variety hath been with us but of late days, and is the goodliest and the

greatest." It would seem that up to this time no ver was failure or injury to the trees or attempts had been made to grow new

in this county were severely injured or different kinds. And no mention is made killed by the extreme cold weather. Since up to this period, so far as I have been that time the crop has been an uncertain able to read, of strawberries being imperone, but there has always been orchards of fect in their flowers, except when attempts greater or less extent. The largest orchard were made to grow them under glass ever planted in this county was on the Then some gardeners used to complain bitterly of their strawberries "running

blind," as they called it. The first improvement made by growing strawberries from seed was about the year 1660, a variety called at first the Clapperon, and grown by a person by the name of Fressant, a Frenchman. This variety was obtained from the seed of the Wood strawberry.

But little attention seems to have been paid to growing improved varieties by Summit is quite a successful grower of hybridizing until the time of Andrew peaches, he has also extensive orchards of Knight, about the beginning of the present century. In order to show what confused ideas occupied some men's minds with regard to strawberry blossoms, and to show also what progress has been made the last forty years in growing new varieties with of iasects, but apples and plums have perfect flowers from hybridized seed. I will give a quotation from the English Gardeners' Chronicle of 1843. The writer says: "We have observed in almost every variety of strawberry that we have

seen in cultivation, that some of its plants occur occasionally bearing all male blossoms, and others none but female blossoms." "By far the greater number of plants in each variety have separate male and female flowers on the same plant." I will simply remark, with regard to the last quotation, that no such imperfect flowering strawberries have ever been grown by any Canadian in my time, and I question very much if any person has ever seen in America perfect female and male flowers growing separately on the same plant. But it may be just as well to remark that very few if any strawberries of English origin have ever proved perfect or satisfactory in their flowers in this country, and not until 1834, when Hovey, of Boston, Mass., introduced his seedling, was any real progress made in growing strawberry seedlings in America. Even this was a pistilate variety, and was very apt to be barren, or bear very imperfect fruit, unless some stammate variety was grown near by. But with a portion of the bed being planted with our wild strawberries, Hovey's Seedling would produce a very fine crop of large and delicious

fruit. The great improvement of the Hovey over all others of its day caused many in telligent persons to grow seedling strawberries, with a view to getting hermaphrodite varieties, (that is strawberries bearing flowers with stamens and pistils in each flower, instead of in separate flowers,) and thus prevent barrenness. It will no doubt sound strange to many readers to be told that in this year, 1881, there are such things in Canada as barren strawberry beds; and yet that there are a great many of these barren beds in every county in Ontario I have no doubt. The only cause of this barrenness that I know of is the imperfection of the flowers, i. e. purely

staminate or purely pistilate flowers. In every old strawberry bed there will be sure to be a number of seedlings spring up, and it often happens that many of these plants bear such imperfect flowers as never to bear fruit of any kind; yet they are very prolific in runners, and these runners are frequently the largest and healthiest plants in the bed. Now it will easily be seen that to plant a new bed from runners grown in such a bed as this will be at the risk of having a barren strawberry bed. Although such plants soil, pruned and watered very moderately from some kind neighbor for nothing. they may in the end prove very expensive plants, and the persons using them will be very apt to amuse themselves practicing false economy.

To attempt to enumerate all the varieties of strawberries that have been originated, named and thought worthy of cultivation in Europe and America since the introduction of Hovey's Seedling, to say nothing of the tens of thousands that have been raised and rejected after a year or two as unworthy of even a name, would fill a volume. Downing alone, in his late edition of "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," describes some four hundred varieties. As the names of all the leading varieties in cultivation at the present day, can be found in most nurserymen's catalogues, I will not name them, but will merely remark that strawberries, like many other of our hest cultivated fruits, seem to arrive at a certain degree of perfection, health, vigor and productiveness, and then to degenerate to such a degree as to become comaratively worthless in a few years; therefore a constant renewing by cross bred seedlings seems necessary to keep up the health, vigor and fruitfulness

of the species. The progress that has been made in productiveness the last three hundred years is very difficult to ascertain, but the difference in the size of the fruit and value of the seed is very remarkable. In 1593 Thomas Hyll writes: "Strawberries be much eaten at all men's tables in the summer with wine and sugar, and they will grow in gardens until the bigness of a mulberry." The English mulberry is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and some of our newest and best varieties of strawberries will grow from one inch and a half to two inches and a half in diameter. There can be no doubt therefore that we have made great improvement in the size of the fruit in three

hundred years. But if, as an old writer says in 1578, strawberries were "in savour (or fragrance) very pleasant," and we should judge alone from the fragrance of that very popular variety of late years, the Wilson's Albany, most persons would incline to the belief that we had retrograded on this point. We are thank. ful, however, that many of the newer varieties have a delicious fragrance as

well as taste. In regard to seed, the Alpine strawberry is said to have been introduced into France and England about the year 1764, and Mr. Duchesne, writing in 1766, says: "The King of England was understood to have received the first seed from Turin." "It was such a rarity that a pinch of the seed sold for a guinea."-Chas. Arnold in FLORICULTURAL

One of the prettiest ornaments upon

lawn or in a flower garden may be made of an old tree which has passed its prime, or is quite dead. Saw off the branches to within three or four feet of the trunk, according to their size and number, plant at the base a perennial climber, as the woodbine, a native vine, as the Climbing Bittersweet, or a grape vine even, and the tendrils of whatever variety is employed will creep up and over such support, completely clothing it in verdure, and soon the pendant and swaving branches and green garlands of foliage will make it one of the most conspicuous and attractive objects on the premises. If woodbine is planted the first frosts will convert it into a monument of scarlet of scarlet and crimson, which, if contrasted with a background of evergreens or oaks, will be brilliantly beautiful. Ii often happens that a tree "up and dies" where its loss is sorely felt, and in this way its removal may be made unnecessary, and even its death made subservient to beauty. Honeysuckle, Chinese Wistaria and Prairie Roses, planted for such purpose, will add the charm of beautiful and conspicuous blossoms, making a living bouquet upon the lawn. Those who have once tried such an experiment will be apt to repeat it; indeed, we have known old trees to be set out for the purpose of thus ornamenting grounds, while smaller trees, not more than five or six feet in height, are sometimes set in the flower garden to furnish support for Morning Glories, Cypress Vine and Sweet Peas. "on tiptoe for a flight." The bushy tops of three or more young trees which have never known the pruning knife, set deep enough in the earth to be held securely, may be made low mounds of verdure and bloom, in which the gorgeous colors of Tropæolum major show off brilliantly.

PELARGONIUMS, or "Lady Washington

Geraniums," as they are frequently but incorrectly styled, are so varied and brilliant in hue, and so generally attractive in every respect that they have attained a great popularity, and are rapidly rivaling the Zonale geraniums in the favor of florists and gardeners. In England special exhibitions-Pelar niums Shows - are held every season, and prizes awarded for the best specimens of plants, and for new and desirable varieties produced by hybridization. The first Pelargoniums came from the Cape of Good Hope, being indigenous to dry and arid plains which are subject o periods of extreme heat and drought, and nourished during these seasons only by the moisture of the atmosphere and the dews. The leaves and roots are therefore incapable of throwing off much moisture; the roots are few in number, the main one being the tap root. For this season careful watering is one of the essentials to success. In the care of these plants, which are natives of regions so different in climatic conditions from ours, we must as much as possible observe the conditions under which they flourish spontaneously The Pelargonium at home gets but little water during a portion of the year, and after its blooming period indulges in a long rest. The plants generally bloom from March on through the early part of the season, and after the flower-buds are exhausted should be allowed a rest, with but very little water given them. They will seem almost dead, but when it is time to put them in shape for use during the winter, they are to be repotted in fresh rom an old bed can frequently be got until they start into full growth. It is not foliage. All varieties require a time of the production of flowers, and sickly and straggling foliage and niggardly bloom will be the outcome of an attempt at continual-

> ly keeping up the plant to "concert pitch." IT seems the past winter has been un favorable to the peach-growers of the East as well as those of the West. The Germantown Telegraph, refering to the prospects for the coming crop, says: "It is now a settled fact that the peach-crop will be a failure this year, and the general damage done the trees by the cold may require several years to overcome. There are a few orchards, however, scattered over the peach-growing region which escaped damage on account of their favored location and give assurance of yielding their owners small fortunes. One of these orchards is owed by Robert Denney, near Smyrna. Del., who has three thousand trees which were loaded with blossoms and promise to be equally loaded with fruit."

Horticultural Notes.

THOSE who wish to keep insects in check must never have any "to-morrows" about their ways, but act as soon as the eggs, chry salis, or vermin in any state are seen. Destroy the first lot and it is rare that there is much trouble after.

A WRITER in the American Farmer has tried the following, worked well into the sod under pear trees, to prevent blight, and so far as tried, with satisfactory results: One quart slacked lime, one quart bone phosphate, and one ounce of sulphur for each tree.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farme says he has kept his current and gooseberry bushes free from worms by dissolving three unces of copperas in a bucket of water, and prinkling the infested leaves. The quantity of copperas should not be increased, for fear of injury to the leaves, and it will do better execution if applied when the worms are

B. O. CURTIS, in the Rural New Yorker, decrioes an apple tree, sixty years old, which s noted for the full crops of fine, smooth fruit which it still bears. The tree is twentyfive feet high, with its branches spreading eighteen feet, and its trunk, two feet above the ground, measures 81/4 feet in circumference. It is locally known as the "Lone Tree," it being the last of an orchard of thirty trees, the rest having been dead some fifteen

In the United States, fish culture date back barely a quarter of a century, while in Europe the industry has been systematic for more than 600 years, and in Asia for thousands of years; and yet the United States, at the International Fish Exhibition at Berlin, Germany, excelled all other countries in their exhibit of appliances and NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$80,000 WORTH

URNITURE.

To the People of Michigan:

We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warerooms with the largest and most varied and best made stock of Furniture ever displayed in the State. You can make your selections in furnishing your hotel, house, room, or office from 100 parlor suits in all materials of coverings, \$30 a suite; 200 bedroom suits, each suite with three pieces, from \$20 a suite, 300 wood and marble top center tables from \$5 sideboards from \$15; book cases from \$18; bureaus from \$5 75; washstands from \$15 stands from \$125; spring beds from \$160; mattresses from \$150; pillows, 61b, \$150 each; lounges from \$5;; looking glasses from 25c; cane, wood and rattan rockers and chairs at factory prices; 75 cottage painted suites from \$25 a suite, all colors.

We can give you a ! edstead, bureau, washstand, stand, cane rocker, 2 cane

chairs, one spring bed, 1 mattress, 2 feather pillows and comforters for \$20, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$50. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase, of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersoid and don't

DUDLEY & FOWLE.

Nearly opposite Michigan Exchange, 125, 127 & 129 Jeff, Ave., Detroit



It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.
The character of LANDRETHS SEEDS
has been substantiated beyond all question.
They are the STANDARD for Quality.
Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops

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Ask your Storekeeper for them in original scaled packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue.

Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Apiarian.

CYPRIAN BEES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. WHITMORE LAKE, May 14, 1881. I have seen a good deal in the MICHI-GAN FARMER lately about Cyprian bees, and I have seen a great many myself. This spring I traveled through Ohio and Indiana and visited a great many bee-keepers, as I went there for that purpose. I saw many of the best apiaries in the county. I had no prejudice regarding the Cyprians when I started, but I came back with a very decided opinion about them. The universal opinion about them is that they are not as good honey gatherers as the Italians, and that they are very cross. I opened some hives of Cyprians and Holy Land bees and I wanted to come home right off, for there was war in that part of the State. I can tell you. I have kept bees for 35 years, and have seen many strains, and among them many imported from Italy, and know them all; that is, the Cyprian, Holy Land bees and the imported Italians, and I have proved to my own satisfaction that none of them are as good as the ones that we can breed ourselves, commencing of course with good Italians. I have bred bees from imported queens, and have found those of my own raising are better than their imported mothers. I believe that the American bred bee is the bee for Americans.

OSCAR DOUGLASS.

Mr. Benton's Search for the Apis Dorsata.

We give below an extract from one of Mr. Benton's letters. In speaking of his search for the Apis dorsata, or great bee of Java, he savs:

"Thus far I have not caught a single glimpse of the Apis dorsata nor any bee but to be expected that a plant will blossom the Trigona and Apis Indica. I have travabundantly and afterwards hold its full eled over much of the west part of Java and have penetrated to the interior of the rest after the exhaustion consequent upon Island, where the native Javanese princes are still holding sway, having, with their war-like adherents, given the Dutch government so much trouble that at last, to settle the matter, the government assigned each an interior province.

"I have climbed several mountains in my search, and once reached a height of 10,000 feet upon a volcano, after a weary march up, up, through the dripping, tangled vegetation, over rocks, and through streams, seven hours constantly upward, my way lit by a torch, for it was night, because if I left the foot of the dormant volcanic mountain in the day time I would have the heat of the day for my upward journey, and then find the mountains enveloped in clouds after ten in the morn-

"This mountain journey did not show me a single bee, although the morning I came down was a bright warm one; moreover, I became convinced that it would be rare indeed to find in the west of Java primeval forest any bees of the genus Apis. This was the first time that I had reached the thick, primitive forest, and I found it far different from anything I had previously seen. To understand it you must know that for the most part these people live in villages, as do the peasants of Cyprus and Palestine, and beyond the district where there are villages they rarely or never go. Now, on these mountains it rains almost every day in the year, and the air is, except on the summits, never cold; thus you will be ready to comprehend that a primitive forest in Java is composed of giant trees filled in with a thick undergrowth of bamboo and the whole interlaced with vines. So thick is the undergrowth of bamboo and tree ferns, with climbing vines and shrubs that it is wholly impossible to proceed a rod without cutting one's way. "It rains so much, and the moisture

which gathers each night is so great, that everything is constantly dripping wet, and moss covers all of the trunks and branches of the trees as well as every fallen body and every rock. There is absolutely no place for the bees. Few of the trees are hollow; there are not many flowers that would attract the bees. At last in my search I have reached the very heart of Java, but see no great encouragements here. No one seems to know anything of any bee nut the common bee of East India -Apis Indica-which is here very yellow, and is everywhere to be seen on sweet sub

"I have seen two combs of Apis dorsata from the Malay peninsula, and Mr. Schroeder writes me he received 'bees of all sizes-worker bees as large as common queens, from Calcutta."

ADVERTISEMENTS TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements on this page will be inserted at the following rates: One insertion, per line, 12%c; two insertions, 22c; four insertions, 40c; six insertions, 50c; two months, 70c; three months, 90c; six months, \$150; one year, \$250. Advertisers should state the number of the page upon which they wish their announcements to appear.

All advertising on this page coming through advertising agencies is specially contracted to appear on inside pages.

THE MICHIGAN Lake Shore Nurseries, - AT -

South Haven. Van Buren Co., Michigan,

offer, for the spring trade of 1881, a large assortment of general Nursery Stock, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

They also call special attention to their large stock of Hemlock and Norway Spruce, of suitable size for hedges and screens; together with a fine stock of apple and pear trees, standing upon ground that must be cleared the coming spring, and which will therefore be sold very much below ordinary rates. Dealers and large planters are especially invited to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. HUMPHREY, Address correspondence to T. T. LYON, Agent.

The Prentiss Grape.

I have just secured the exclusive agency for this fine new white grape. It is handsome, hardy, and a vigorous grower. Has proved a very profitable market grape. Highly recommended by the leading grape growers of the country who had a chance of testing it. Address all orders to

FREDERICK WALTZ, Cor. Gratiot St. and Elmwood Ave.

CHANCERY SALE....In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in chancery, made and entere on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1880, in on the twenty-sixth day of June A. D 1880, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein the Wayne County "avings Bank is complainant, and Mary Matidda Wendell is defendant. Nouce is hereby given, that I the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for the County of Wayne, will expose for sale at public auction on Thursday the 9th day of June, A. D. 1831.at 120 clock, noon of saud day, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of D toit, in said County of Wayne, that being the building in which the Circuit Court in and for said County is held,) all that certain piece or parcel of land, 'sitnate and being in the township of Hamtramck, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, towit: An undivided one fourth part of lot number wit: An undivided one fourth part of lot number six .6, on the Meld um farm, so-called, lying between Jefferson avenue a d the channel bank of the Detroit River, together with the ten m nts, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining or thereupon situated.

Dated Detroit, A. 71: 19, 1881.

WILLIAM J. CRAIG.

Circuit Court Commissioner,
Wayne County, Michigan,
MOORE, CANFIELD & WARNER,

CUARDIAN SALE.—State of Michigan I County of Wayne, ss. In the matter of the estate of Lucy E. Harrington, Cha les H. Harrington, Mabel E. Harrington, and Phillis A. Harrington, minors Notee is kereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersige of, guardian of the estate of sai minors, by the Honorable Judge of Proba e, for the County of Wayne, on the fifth day of April. A. D. 1881, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder on the premises, in the City of Detroit, in the county of Wayne, in said State, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1881, st four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage; sor o'nerwise existing at 'the date of a id order of sale granted as aforesaid, and als subject to the right of dower, a 'd the homestead rights of the widow of Philander J. Harring on, deceased, therein) the following describ d real estate, to-wit: Lot number twelve (12) in Weson & Inge so I's subdivision of a part of private claim numbered seven hundred and twenty-nine '.729', so-caled, situated on the west s do of 20th street in the City of Detroit. Dated at Detroit, this 19th day of April. A. D. 1881.

EMMA L. HARRINGTON, Guardian

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matches of the estate of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court, for the County of Wayne, State of Michiga", ommissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased. do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Henry A. Haigh, 36 Seitz Block, in the City of Detroit, in said (onnty. on Thursday, the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1881, and on Thursday, the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1881, and on Thursday, the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1881, and that six months from the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1881, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated Detroit, April 30, 1861.

HENRY A. HAIGH,
BENJAMIN GIBBONS,
Commissioners.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.-Suit pending in the Superior Court of Detroit. In Chancery, At the City of Detroit, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1881.. The Detroit Young Men's Society, Complainant, vs. John K. Minock, Eliza H. Minock, Marvin A. Curtis. Sr. and Ethan B. Johnson, Defendan S. No 865.

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of Frederick T. Sibley, from which it satisfactorily appears that Ethan B. Johnson, one of said defendants, is a nonresident of this State, and on motion of Frederick T. Sibley, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Ethan B. Johnson, cause his appearance to be entered. and make answer to the bill of complaint filed in this cause, on or before the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1881, or in default thereof that raid bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant Ethan B. Johnson; and that this order be published in accordance with the statute in said case made and provided.

CHAS. FLOWERS,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Wayne County, Michigan,
FREDERICK J. SIBLEY,
Solicicitor for Complainant.

ATTEST: A true copy.
JNO. B. MJLONEY, Register.

Solicicitor for Complaina
ATTEST: A true copy.
JNO. B. MOLONEY, Register.

WISCONSINLANDS 500,000 ACRES. LANDS ON THE LINE OF THE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

INGERSOLL'S LECTURES Single lecture, 10 ... 1.50. Sent free by mail. Philip V. King, 6 my311-3t

50 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS, 10 no 2alike, GLOBE CARD Co, Northford Ct 10

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Local west & Fast train e. 15:30 A. M. 111.50 P1
Day Express... *9:35 A. M. 46:50 P. 3
Mail (via Main & Air Linh) *7:00 A. M. 46:50 P. 3
Jackson Express.. *5:55 P. M. *10:00 A. 3
Gd. Rapids & Kal. Ex. *4:95 P. M. *11:50 A. 7
(a) Evening Ex. ... 43:30 P. M. *8:00 A. 3
Pacifis Ex. ... 19:50 P. M. 13:25 A. 3

Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION. Sundays excepted. ‡Daily. (a) Saturdays ex-

General Passenger Agent,
Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot
foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time. LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN BOUTHERN RAILROAD.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,

Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-Nov. 29th, 1880.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:

Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:40 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaskee and Chicago.

Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.,

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven Sleeping Car attached.

Grand Haven mixed, Saturdays only, at 11 P. M.

f. Trains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:20 p. m. Detroit Express, 12:16 p. m. Night Express, 10:46 p. m. Holly Express, 8:10 A. m.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Depots toot of Third Street and foot of Brus

Street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the de-LEAVE. ARRIVE. (Det

+ Except Monday *Sundays excepted ‡Daily. Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and Parlor cars on day trains, The only road east running Dining Cars.

J. F. McCLURE, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Agent, Hamilton. THE

LAKE SHORE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY CO.

Trains Run by Detroit Time. On and after Sunday May 15th, 1881, trains will

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-To take effect Feb. 23, 1881.

Manchester..... Brooklyn..... North Adams....

psilanti.... ..10 40 Trains are run by Chicago time, All trains run daily, except Sundays.

WM. F. PARKER, Supt.,

Ypsilanti, Mich

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH-On and after Sunday, May 22, 1880, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: / Going West Going East

Sheridan..... 8:45 4:80 5:56 2:42

B. MULLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Supt.
Detroit
Gen'l Pass, Agt YANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time, BUFFALO TRAINS.

| Depart | Arrive | A

All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Isle and Amherstburg. *Daily. †Except Sunday. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston. Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave. and at Depot. FRANK E. SNOW. General Passenger and Ticket Agent. DETROIT, May 22, 1881.

14-Stop ORCANS. SUBBASS 4 Set Set Reeds Planos, \$125 & upwards sen on trial. Catalogus free. Address Dan'l F Beatty, Washington, N.

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Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 32 pp. 4to, with newest styles, at \$51 and upward; or \$6 38 per quarter and up. Sent free MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremout \$t, Boston; 46 East 14th St, New York; 146 Wabash Avenue, 27514

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* Subscribers remitting money to this office mid confer a favor by having their letters register d, or procuring a money order, otherwise we can responsible for the money.

(Building,) Detroit



ate Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized sub scription agent of the Michigan Farmer. and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been only 100,666 bu, while the shipments were 146,548 bu. The amount held in store at the close of the week was 193,945 bu. against 361,640 at the same time last year. The visible supply of this grain on May 21 was 16,561,830 bu. against 19,608,499 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a gain over the amount in sight the previous week of 284,208 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 2.554, 647 bu, against 1,857,606 bu the previous week, and 1,655,409 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearance for Europe for the week were 1,389,075 bu, against 1,664,977 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 14,042,701 bu against 16,724,671 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

The market for wheat the past week has been active and speculation was indulged in to a great extent. Prices opened on Tuesday at an advance over Monday's figures, No. 1 white selling at \$1 141. No. 2 do at \$1 101, and No. 2 red at \$1 17. Wednesday the market was active and excited, opening at an advance, and closing with No. 1 white at \$1 17 and No. 2 do at \$1 114, the highest figures since the present crop was put on the market. The market opened on Thursday at a decline, and in sympathy with Chicago dropped about 1c per bu, No. 1 white closing at \$1 16, but No. 2 white showing an advance and closing at \$1 121. Friday prices again declined 10 on No. 1. On Saturday the market was again stronger, and advanced to \$1 17 for No. 1 white, \$1 12 for No. 2 do, and \$1 194 for No. 2 red. The advance is about 34c since our last report. (Yesterday being "Decoration Day," no business was don on the Board

The following table exhibits the daily prices of wheat from May 2nd to 25th: No. 1 No. 2 No. White



The ce was more attention paid to futures than to cash wheat, and the usual number of parties are on hand who wish to make a big strike on the advance which nearly every one feels certain is at hand. The closing figures on futures Saturday, as compared with those of Monday of last week, were as follows:

It will be noted that futures have advanced more than cash wheat, showing that the future of the market is regarded as occupying a strong position.

In Chicago the advance has been even greater than in our own market. The rise in prices was started there, and it has led all the markets on this side of the Atlantic each day. Foreign advices have no effect upon the situation, as it was the assured fact of short crops that produced the advance, not any greater foreign demand. On Saturday, the 21st, July wheat closed in Chicago at \$1 06 1 2, this last Saturday, one week later, the same deal closed at \$1 14, showing an advance of 7 1-2c per bu during the week.

It has been asserted all along that though the winter wheat was generally injured, farmers in the Northwest would be stimulated to put in spring wheat enough to make up the deficiency. Let us see what the prospect is in Minnesota. A dispatch from St. Paul dated the 27th, says:

"A summary of interviews to day with several merchants of St. Paul interested in grain developed the following facts: heat acreage is about the same as that of last year. Just now the crop in the southern part of the State is not very prom-ising. The hot weather of the past few days has been very unfavorable for the growing grain, causing too rapid and rank and preventing its starting out There are also some complaints of chinch bugs, though now it is too early for them to do much damage. In some places the wheat is turning vellow. veather in the early stages is needed. the western and northern portion of the State, where the planting was late, the wheat looks well, and everything is now

So the acreage is only about the same and the prospects are anything but brilliant in the best of the spring wheat States.

The English markets show no improve ment, but there is more disposition among dealers to secure stocks, and a feeling is coming developed that higher prices must be offered to secure sufficient to meet

The Mark Lane Express of Saturday

"Genial soaking rains have benefited vegetation. Wheat generally is looking strong and healthy, but backward for the end of May; spring sowings are satisfactory. A dry summer and early harvest would ruin all crops except wheat. The supply at country exchanges has been small and prices have been son newhat firm er. In London Friday there was rather better demand but rates were unchanged In foreign grain trade was inanimate and moderate. Buyers continue cautious and reserved, only supplying immediate needs. American red and Michigan white wheat is held firmly and advanc-

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last as compared with those of one week previous.



The receipts of corn here the past week mounted to 4,000 bu and the shipments to

3,939 bu. The amount held in store is 18, 475 bu, against 8,074 bu at the correspond ing date of 1880. The visible supply in the country on May 21 amounted to 11,-233,009 bu, against 13,146,399 bu at the same date last year. Both the receipts and demands of our local market are very light, and prices consequently have not advanced with wheat as they have in Chicago and New York. On Saturday the market closed at 47c for No. 1 mixed. In Chicago the market was higher, at 43c

per bu. for spot, 425c for June delivery, and 431c for July. If wheat is maintained in its present position there will probably be an advance in this grain. Oats were received here the past week t the amount of 16,466 bu. and the shipments were 39,563 bu. The amount in store here on Saturday was 9,856 bush. The visible supply of this grain in the country on May 21 was 3,721,218 bu, against 2,

128,586 bu., at the corresponding date last year. The market is quiet, and the week closes with prices nominally unchanged but not so strong a tone to the market, No. 1 mixed are quoted at 44c per bu. and No. 2 white at 45c. In New York the market is reported firmer at 44 to 46c for mixed Western, and 47 to 52c for white do. Chicago is reported more active at 375c for cash oats, 375c for May delivery, and 37c for June. Oats will be largely grown in the winter wheat States this season, as wherever wheat had proved a failure, which unfortunately it has in many places, oats have been sowed in its stead In our own State this is the case to a large

HOPS AND BARLEY.

extent, and the crop is looking and grow-

ing well though much in need of rain.

Nothing new to report in hops this week Prices are steady and the market very quiet. Our inquiry for information in regard to the present appearance of the yards has so far elicited but one response, but that is from a veteran hop grower, Squire Guile, of Ovid. He says:

"You inquire about hops. Our yard wintered very well. One grower says he has lost about one-fourth of his. It is yet too early to tell much about them. The vine is the hardiest of anything that grows, but from the time they get in the blow until the first of September there is nothing that bad weather will affect so quickly as

We are obliged to friend Guile for his note, and hope the growers in Oakland and Livingston Counties will each drop a postal card with information in regard to the increase or decrease in yards in their there is brisk competition. A comparison neighborhoods, the number of acres poled with the preceding series shows few and and the number of acres planted. The New York market has been more active the past week, principally on export account, with prices unchanged. Emmett Wells says:

"The shipment of nearly 700 bales on rder to London this week has added new life to this branch of the trade, but the call from brewers continues very light, none seeming disposed to buy beyond actual present requirements. We note fresh ar rivals here this week of quite a quantity of Pacific Coast hops; these goods now meet with much favor, especially among brewers, owing to the great scarcity of choice N. Y. State hops, and sales are readily effected at our outside quotations The vine throughout this State is progress ing finely, having in some of the districts already reached the top of the poles; this applies particularly to new yards; old yards still present a backward appearance, Cable advices from England report the weather fine and the vine making good

The quotations in that market are as fol-

10115.						
N. Y. Sta	te, crop o	f 1880	, choice	11	0	
do	do	do	good to prime.	20	@23	
do	do	do	fair to good 1	18	@20	
do.	do	do	low grade 1	15	@17	
do	do	1879,	good to prime.	16	@18	
do	do	do	low to fair 1	12	@15	
do	olds		************	4	@12	
Eastern, c	rop of 18	80, lo	w to choice 1	5	@30	
Wisconsin	, crop of	1880,	low to choice 1		@22	
California	crop of	1880.	good to choice. 1		@22	

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 3,479 bu, while the shipments were nothing. The stock of this grain held in store here May 28 was 865 bu against 3,673 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply in the United States and Canada May 21, was 737,502 bu, against 614,086 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. Stocks held here are very light, and it is difficult to meet even the imited demand that exists. Prices are unchanged, and range from \$1 90 to 2 25, for good to choice samples. In New York but little is doing and prices are nominal. Chicago is more active, and prices are slightly higher. The weather of the past week has been very warm and dry, and will probably compel brewers to purchase

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

more freely or find substitutes.

Butter was received here the past weel to the amount of 42,999 lbs., and the ship nents were 23,760 lbs. The receipts have been large the past week, in fact rather nore than our market could absorb, and as a consequence rates declined and receiv ers were anxious to dispose of stocks. The extremely warm weather of the past week has also contributed to render the market weak and lower. At the close of the week the finest lines were selling at 16c, while 15c was the about the best offer for good lots. The quality of the receipts shows some improvement, the color being better. At the east, the markets are in much the same condition as our own. The N. Y. Bulletin says:

"The weakness on creamery butter makes further progress, and, indeed, the market to-day appears somewhat demoralized. Many receivers are overloaded with stock, and the invoices of parcels to come are full, while the demand is extremely slow and buyers not attracted by a reduce line of cost. Here and there may be heard but on actual offerings of some of the best stock at hand 23c is extreme, and first rate lines sold at 22c. In fact, the change in the tone is very radical this week, under the appearance of grass stock, and a feverling prevails. Choice State dairy has not declined in the same proportion as creamery, because it was not quite so and continued in favor with a be depended upon for lines. Western still lacks attractive conditions as a rule. few very fair grass lots are reported at 14 but hay stock, &c., is not wanted and must be offered below 12c to secure attention, especially in full lines, &c'

The prices quoted in that market for new Western butter are as follows:

Vestern imitation creamery...... Cheese was received here the past week

to the amount of 2,784 lbs., and the shipments were only 240 lbs. The market is depressed, and a lower range of quotations is noted. From 10 to 11c are the highest figures named. Stocks are light, and holders are reducing what they have on hand in anticipation of still lowes prices ruling. The local demand is light, which is singular when the high price of all kinds of meats is considered. The New York market is in a better position than noted in our last, though at a shade lower prices.

In that market State factory full cream sells at 94 to 10c and prime at 91 to 95c. Best Ohio flats sell at 9c and fair to good at 8 to 8 1-2c. The N. Y. Bulletin says: As compared with one week ago to-day

he market is in much better shape and the eeling generally more cheerful. On aturday last another 1-2c was marked off uotations, and early on Monday it looked though a still further decline was at hand, but sellers did not give way readily as expected, and by Tuesday feeling had become comparatively steady. Following this came the news of some full rates paid in the western portion of the State for leading factories, and while the tica and Little Falls markets seemed to be considerably "mixed" they had no depressing influence. Indeed, on Wednes-day bids at 92c were quite plenty, and by Thursday had worked up to 10c for very choice, the small arrivals stirring shippers up and making them active in securing he best lots as quickly as possible

In Liverpool the market has decline considerably, but at the close of the week was reported firmer. Choice American is quoted at 55s., against 63s., one week ago.

WOOL.

The wool market is, next to wheat, the great topic of interest to our farmers at this season. It is probable that this week will witness considerable sales of the staple in this State, although the backwardness of the season, throwing all spring work together, will prevent many from bringing their wool to market as early as usual, especially as prices are not apt to prove very attractive at the opening. At the East there is a better feeling apparent, the firmness that staple exhibited in the Colonial sales in London giving holders more confidence. A report from London says:

"The sales are very larely attended, and not considerable changes. To begin with the great bulk of Australian Merino grease wools rules as high as at the close of March. If in isolated cases there is a falling off, there are also not wanting instances where the prices are higher, and the good blue Port Phillip grease wools especially show a rising tendency. Among scoured wools the better sorts sell equal to March, but there is a decline in very faulty lots, of which there is a large supply this Not much washed fleece has yet been affered, but as far as can be seen there is no material change in prices.'

Prices in Boston show a slight advance on some grades, and business has slackened up on account of holders not being willing to accept former figures. Michigan X is quoted there at 39 to 391c per lb., and Michigan No. 1 at 41 to 42c. It strikes us that wool is good property at those figures, and it does not appear likely that stocks can be replaced at those figures.

In California another advance of 1c per lb has been established the past week, and 15 lb. 8 oz.; ewe, 2 years old, 19 lbs. Ram, reports from Texas and Missouri show that higher prices are being obtained.

The principal interest from this time forward, however, will be centered in the wool states of the west and northwest. As a rule we believe our Michigan flocks are in good condition, and that the quality of the wool will average better than ever before. Whether the clip of the State will be larger than usual is a question, as the high price of mutton the past three months has induced many to market-their sheep before shearing. There have been some few sales in the interior the past week, which we give herewith:

Wool is quoted by the Fenton Gazetie at The Sanilac Reporter quotes weel at 25 to

The Dowagiac Republican in its local market report quotes wool at 30 to 35 cents. Jonesville Independent: The wool market will probably open in this vicinity at 28 to 30

Laingsburg News: H. E. Woodbury sold he first clip of wool in this market Tuesday,

The Monroe Commercial thinks that the narket will open at about 25 cents in St. Clair Republican: S. M. Sanborn made ils first purchase of wool yesterday for 36c

Howard Record: Harmon Bros. bought their first fleece of wool on the 18th, 20c per bound being paid. Portland Observer: Our buyers say 28 to 30 cents is about the opening price of the

Fresent wool crop.

Hastings Banner: A prominent wool dealer gives it as his opinion that wool will bring iom 30 to 35c per pound this season. Lexington Jeffersonian: The first lot of wool came into town on the 14th. Thirteen ces, weighing 100 pounds, were purchase 30 cents per pound.

Flint Globe: A majority of sheep in the county are not yet shorn. No prices are yet fully established, but the market will open can pork, and restrictions remain in force.

at about 28 to 33 cents for average washed wool, and one-third off for unwashed wool.

We note that the U. S. Economist differ with us in the views we expressed in our last issue as to the position and prospects of the market. It says:

"We regret that the editor of the FARM R only shows up a one-sided picture to his readers. He ought to have published the protest which we made against the wild action of wool buyers in California. As it minds of all farmers and others who read his paper, that the advance in prices o wool in California, the light importation into the country as compared year, and the good prices which are be ing obtained at the second series of Colo nial wool sales in London, all indicate, he says, that 'the statistical position of the market is quite favorable, and were the woolen goods trade in a satisfactory condi tion nothing could prevent an advance pienty, and continued in layor with a certain class of buyers, especially from out of town. At the close, however, there is signs of weakening, and while 23c remains as an asking rate, about 22c is all that can as an asking rate, about 22c is all that can state. No writer has attempted to give any accurate idea of the wool or wooler goods interest this season, simply because those who would don't know, and those who could dare not. It is enough for us to state that twenty million dollars would pe too small a sum to settle the losses which hang like a pall over this interest to-day and that many million pounds of wool have been sold at from eight to ten cents a We have no doubt but that there is

good deal of truth in what the Economis states as to the losses sustained last season by wool dealers. But that is past and gone. The loss has been made and discounted, and should have no bearing on the future except as a warning to specula tors. Let us see what the Economist itself says as to the woolen goods trade:

"There is an improved tendency to dupli-cate, as, owing to first purchases having been very conservative, and that good styles and qualities are growing scarce each day, buyers are beginning to find that to secure a fair quota of the same they have to be more prompt in making their selections than they have been of late. A great many makes and styles are already out of the market, the mills have order for all they can make, running full time from now until the opening of the spring season, and these are being added to from day to day by the withdrawal of other makes, so that even at the present time buyers are beginning to find some little difficulty in making such selections as they desire. They are also in other respects feeling the drawbacks resulting from holding off so late in the purchase and manu facture of their fall stocks from the fact hat skilled labor is scarcer and higher. In desirable and popular styles of weight woolens there is now very light juestion but that there is a scarcity of supply in first hands, and that the late mand for the same is not likely to be fully atisfied. In sections of the West and Northwest, where, from the unseasonable weather, purchases of spring goods have been very light, clothiers, finding that they duplicates of such styles and qualities as they are in want of for the im mediate requirements of their trade, are buying instead light and dark effects in neavy weight fabrics to supply their place. As we remarked in our previous issue, we now believe the Rubicon in wool is past and that henceforth for the season a more confident feeling will obtain and more re-munerative prices be realized by the man-

We submit that the above is not a dark picture for the wool-grower or the manu facturer to look upon, especially when the very conservative character of our contemporary is remembered. We are well aware that the prosperity of the wool grower depends largely upon that of the manufacturer, and therefore do not feel like antagonizing that interest. But, alas, manufacturers are human, and are apt to cry down the value of the article they are purchasing to enhance their profits. We aim to give our readers a fair and correct idea of the situation, that they may not be misled by false information to their loss, or have their expectations raised higher than the results will show to have been justified.

Stock Notes.

MR. E. B. WARD, of the Clyde Park Stud Farm, Grand Rapids, informs us that the thoroughbred Holstein cow Mabel. in calf by Uncle Tom, dropped a fine bull calf on the 25th inst. Mabel is from the herd of Messrs. Smith & Powell, Syracuse,

MR. J. W. KEENEY, of Tecumseh, Lenawee County, sends us the following report of the shearing of a portion of his flock, on Saturday, May 21st. The ages of the fleeces cut lacked a few days of one year: Ewe, 3 years old, fleece, 24 lbs.; ewe, 2 years old, 18 lbs.; ewe, 3 years old, 22 lbs. 8 oz.; ewe 2 years old, 19 lbs. 4 oz.; ewe, 2 years old, 19 lbs; ewe, 2 years old, 17 lbs. 12 oz.: ewe. 3 years old. 20 lbs. 4 oz., ewe. 2 years old, 18 lbs. 4 oz ; ewe, 2 years old, 2 years o'd, 26 lbs. 8 oz.

MR. A. DIEHL, on Commerce, writes as follows in regard to the result of his shearing this season: "As the con'umns of the MICHIGAN FARMER are open for reports of shearings, I would say that my entire flock of two-year old ewes averaged me 14 lbs. 2 oz., carrying 365 days growth and most of them breeding."

LAST week a train of eleven cars of cattle was started from Port Huron ever the Grand Trunk Railway, which was probably the most valuable train of live stock It comprised a portion of the the right of way over all trains excepting the passenger. Mr. John Austin, the live the train through to Chicago.

MR. A. WATTLES, of Battle Creek, says that in the report of his sheep shearing last week we only gave him cred t for 20 yearling bucks whereas it should have been 30, average of the flock.

WE learn that Higgin's Eureka Salt re

ceived first premium at the Australian Ex position, which is another added to the many triumphs of the Higgins improved process for salt maunfacture. - American

Pork examiners at Havre, France, continu to report the presence of trichinæ in AmeriELK, DEER, AND BUFFALO.

VANDALIA, Mich., May 18, 1881.

o the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have seen quite a number of articles in the FARMER giving a description and the pedigree of different herds of cattle, sheep, and swine, but nothing of our native animals viz huffalo elk and deer I do not know of but one park of such native animals in this part of our State. They are owned by James E. Bonine, of Vandalia, Cass County. Mr. Bonine has had a herd of elk and deer for a number of years, having at the present four elk and two deer. About a year ago he brought two very fine female elks from the west. They are from the Rocky Mountains, but differ only n one particular from the elk he brought rom Iowa several years ago, their ears are are very much larger. He has also added two fine buffalos to his herd of elk and deer the past spring, the cow is three and the bull two years old. Both are large of their age, and decidedly fine specimens of

the American buffalo or bison. Mr. Boniue also has one of the bea flock of Merino sheep, we have in southwestern Michigan. He says he sometimes thinks that there is more pedigree than blood in some of the flocks and herds, by the descriptions given of them, and that he will not attempt to give the pedigree of his buffalo, elk and deer, but will warrant them to be thoroughbred. Any one stopping at Vandalia will be well paid by a visit to his park which is less than one mile west of the village.

A Terrible Accident.

The Thames River near London, Ont. was the scene of a terrible accident which esulted in great loss of life. Tuesday, while the Queen's birthday was being celebrated, a number of citizens had gone over to Springbank, a little place some four miles from London. In the evening the number who wished to return by the boat was very large and she was badly crowded. The boat was only calculated to hold from 200 to 250 persons, and over 600 got aboard. Some of the people got scared and left the boat, protesting to the captain against his allowing so many on board. The captain said he "knew his business," and the boat started for London. One of the survivors gives the following account of the accident that followed: "The decks of the steamer were packed

with people, principally ladies and chil-dren. I was on the upper deck during the passage, and shortly after leaving the dock at Springbank, a good many passengers began keeping time with the listing of the steamer, and went as far as they ould from side to side each time the v l surged. Many people made fun of it at first, and a good deal of hallooing was done, such as 'Get out your life boats! Come and have a teeter!' etc. While this was proceeding up stairs, the pasengers on the lower deck were rur and fro, endeavoring to keep their feet from getting wet; and fully 15 inches o water ran from gangway to gangway across that portion of the boat where she surged. The passengers below yelled and screamed n a terrific manner as the vessel continued o lurch, and not a single effort was made o stop the surging by the captain or his er officers, if there were any on board Capt. Rankin was at the wheel. While aring the bend below the Cove bridge, probably 200 yards west of it, a greater rush of passengers than had hitherto been experienced took place, followed instantly a cracking noise. The women scream-, the children yelled, and almost instantaneously thereafter the posts which up-held the hurricane deck gave way, in consequence of so many people holding on to m to save themselves from being swept overboard, and the deck itself fell with rash upon the heads of those beneath it All who could do so, grabbed something to hold by, and very many were drawn into the water by their nearest neighbors Those who could swim were prevented from doing so, first by the crash of the deck upon their heads, and secondly, in uence of the crowd of people were huddled together underneath the lumber. Then came a general crash, and the boat appeared to break up into several pieces, principally from stem to stern. The catastrophe was but the action of a couple of minutes. I was caught between two stanchions, and after floundering about in the water for a few moment managed to free myself from the debris and swim to the shore. The shouting and calls for help were of the most heartrend-

ing description. They lasted only for few moments, however. The boat was loaded with men, women and children, many comprising whole families, and the loss of life was terrible. Some have lost half their families, one man lost his wife and four children. The whole city has been thrown into mourning. Some 207 bodies were recovered.

far, and more are being brought up. It looks as if the captain of the boat had been guilty of extreme negligence, and is deserving of the severest punishment for his inattention to the warnings he had re-

THE Wayne County Agricultural Society at Trenton is said to be preparing to have a fair this fall. The exhibition will comprise live stock and farm products of eve,"y description. The society is reported to have a sufficiency of funds from those given by the county to put its grounds in good shape, and the race track and buildings are to be improved. The officers for the present year are! James H. Vreeland, President, John Clee, Secretary, and Cady Neff Treasurer. We are in hopes ever carried over a railway in Michigan. to see at least one fair out of the two that the people of this county have been taxed cattle sold at the great sale at to support for the past three years. The Port Huron, and represented \$60,000. The other society is represented to be at Deartrain was run as a special, and was given born, but beyond coming up bravely each year and demanding its pound of flesh, it has not yet made any sign. Capt. John stock agent of the G. T. R., accompanied M. Farland, a United States official, is the head of the Dearborn affair, which is perhaps all we need say about it. But what are our County Auditors about when they allow a society that only exists in name to draw a certain amount each year to "assist the agriculture of the county." Is Mr. which will make quite a difference in the Farland the agriculture of the county, and if so, in what department does he exhibit?

THE French are working into Africa at various points. They are practically in control of Tunis now, as well as Algeria. They have also formed a company in Paris with a capital of \$8,000,000 to build a rail road across the Desert of Sahara, 1,200 miles. The work will be easy and com paratively cheap. Oue half the distance there is absolute desolation; but the other

half has a population of 50,000,000; pro ducing salt, sugar, coffee, ivory, ostrich feathers, gold, and a few diamonds. Instead of having been the bed of a sea. Sahara is like any other part of the world's surface, except that the water in the beds of the streams has evaporated. The Sahara Mountains run up to peaks as high as 10,

NEWS SUMMARY.

Hichigan.

A Lapeer chicken has six wings. Flushing wants telephonic exchange with

Poplar bark is an article of commerce

Flint Globe: E. K. Carrier, a pioneer Flint, died in this city on the

Ypsilantian: John W. Van Cleve, one of the oldest residents of Ypsilanti, is dead.

Pontiac Gazette: O. F. Whipple, of Novi an old pioneer of Oakland County, is dead. Bay City Tribune: Kochville has at last led in being transferred to Bay County. St. Clair Republican: The new church at Adair is finished and will be dedicated June

Lexington Jeffersonian: The cheese factor at Carsonville will commence work in about

Prof. M. C. Tyler, of the University, has accepted the chair of history at Cornell University. Julia Laville, of Whitehall, took an over-dose of morphine on the 24th, dying from the

Albion is delighted at the prospect for new railroad depot, which will be erected about two months.

Adrian Press: All the stock in the Wheel barrow Company has been taken, and work will be begun soon.

Evart Gazette: The first fire of the year 1881 damaged the Carus House here to the mount of about \$400. Orion had a \$10,000 blaze the first of la week, and an old man by the name of Carpen ter was severely burned.

Dr. S. S. Cutter, a prominent physician o Coldwater, has been judged insane, and taken to the Asylum at Kalamazoo. Howe's plaining mill at West Bay City wa

burned on the 26th, also 300,000 feet of lunber. Loss, \$12,000; no insurance. Utica Herald: C. E. Whitney sheared

ram for Jas. St. John last week which shes ed 55 pounds of wool besides the tags. H. B. McClure died suddenly, presumable of heart disease, on a Michigan Central pa-senger car. He was from Jacksonville, Ill. Mr James Talbot, for many years connected

with the Port Huron Commercial, died at hi home at Port Huron last week, of apoplexy A new bank has just been started at North Adams with N. J. Narch, of Hillsdale, presi dent, and Ira Harris, of the same city, cashier Conrad Adams, of Coldwater, 12 years old had both legs cut off by a freight train which he was attempting to board. He died on the 25th ult.

near Sebewa, Albert Trann lost the fingers o his left hand by coming in contact with the circular saw. The Abbotsford correspondent of the Por-Huron Times, says David Perkins, while working about the mill of F. A. Beard was

Portland Observer: At Raymond's sawmi

The Sagiuaw Courier says that forest fires are raging in Clare County, and that Boyce's umber camps near Roscommon were destroyed by fire on the 25th. Niles Republican: A valuable young hor

ccidently drowned.

owned by Chicago parties, and being trained here, died of heart disease after its u ual exer ise one day last week. Vermontville Hawk: The "best cow i Eaton County "made six pounds three ounce of butter in two days, and is owned by Thos Niles, of West Kalamo.

pulling stumps in Deerfield, was struck in the back of the neck by the lever of the machine Mason Democrat: Henry Peters, of the Ash

North Branch Gazette: A man engaged i

street meat market, purchased last week of Otto Capel, of Vevay, a six-weeks old lamb that weighed 65 pounds. Hastings Banner: Afton Sprague fell from a scaffolding inside a church here and was periously injured. He fell about 16 fee

striking the corner of a seat. Fred lie Cornell, of Burr Oak, put a wel stick in some melted lead, and is now awaiting the verdict of the physicians as to whether

Aun Arbor Argus: Some University students out on a lark, broke eleven street lamps, for which little amusement they contributed \$150 to the city funds. The barn of Hillard Smith, of Iosco, burned last week. Loss, 2,000: The wad from a gun which was shot off by the hired man lodged

in the straw and caused the blaze. Tecumseh came near having a first class conflagration on the morning of the 24th, caused by some person who threw a cigar

stub into a spittoon filled with sawdust. The safe in the ticket office of the D., L. & N. Depot, at Sheridan, was blown open Tues day night. The safe and office is a total The burglars only secured about \$10

Bellevue Gazette: A. J. Kimberly was re-cently wounded by a ball from a revolver in the hands of a drunken man, who intendeded t for another person with whom he had been Port Huron Times: Three young ladies and a gentleman were rowing on Black River on the evening of the 24th, when their boat cap-sized and Miss Annie McKenzie, of Sarnia,

was drowned.

Ann Arbor Courier: Jacob Grosshans, of Lodi, fell from his wagon while returning from Ann Arbor last week, and the forward wheels passed over his neck. He died in a hort time after. For trotting their horses over the bridge a

Grand Ledge, agentleman from Charlotte and his friend paid \$45.54. Wrap that bridge in silver paper and put it in a refrigerator or it will spoil this summer. The Plainwell Independent says farmers in the vicinity of Wayland are planting considerable sorthum this summer, and that Daylson & Beach will put up a mill and apparatus for manufacturing the cane.

Flint Democrat: Four lawyers, two litigants righteen witnesses, one justice, five jurymen and a dog labored at Pittsford all of one day last week to settle a sheep killing suit, and the jury left it "as it was"—couldn't agree. couldn't agree. lue of sheep \$1.75, cost \$45.50. A disease has broken out among the swine at the State A ricultural College Farm, and np to this time fourteen of the most valuable blooded porkers have died and there are more

to follow. Prof. Johnson says it is not hop olera, but is equally fatal and much resem Romeo Observer: Mr. Geo. W. Phillips had a little sheep shearing of his own the other day which produced figures worthy of mention. The animals were all two-year-olds. The following are the weights of fleeces: 15, 10-13, 12-8, 12-8, 12, 11-4 12-4, 13, 17-6, 14, 14,

Battle Creek Journal: Monroe Chief, horse who trotted on our park two years ago, and who is distinctly remembered by all of our horsemen, was sold to California parties last week for \$18,000. The stallion has a record of 2:18%, made while owned by A. W. Longley.

Adrian Times: Tillie Gordon, aged twelve years, who lives in the family of Thomas Bourns, was lost in the woods on the 21st while gathering flowers, and was found by the neighbors who turned out to look for her in the afternoon of the next day, very tired hungry and footsore.

Philo Eames, of Clyde, St. Clair County, has been sentenced to 90 days in jall and to pay a fine of \$100 for cruelly ill-treating his children, the oldest of whom is but seven years of age. On trial the prisoner quoted Scripture to justify his actions, but the judge was deaf to his arguments.

Two valuable horses owned by J. C. Blake, of Tekonsha, became frightened while being led to pastere, and ran into a barbed wire ence, reserving serious injuries. They be the ng serious injuries. They broke becoming entangled in it, the ance, receiving serious injuries. They bloke he wire and becoming entangled in it, the lesh was torn from the legs of one of them, eaving the cords and bone exposed.

General News.

Boston is first in the field for a world's fair

Commodore Nutt, the dwarf, died last week, of Bright's disease. Max Strakosch, the opera manager, has

All of the \$250,000,000 called fives have been eceived at the Treasury.

The Tennessee Controller has been enjoined from funding the State debt. Carl Schurz, Horace White and E. L. Sodkin have bought the New York Evening Post.

The Pittsburgh glass manufacturers have decided to suspend work for three months from June 1st.

Secretary Windom has ordered an investigation of Superintendent Dodge of the Francisco mint.

The Mexican government has approved of General Grant's railway project and he has started for the United States.

A company has been formed in New York City, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to build a railroad from Boston to Buffalo. Jeff. Davis is in Canada so as to secure a

British copyright on his book, which is being published in London, England. Philadelphia has sued the managers of her as works for \$10,000,000 lost through mis

nanagement and misappropriation. By the burning of a barn near West Jeffer-Andrew Lewis were burned to death.

The New York Legislature has imposed a tax of two per cent on stockbrokers' Great excitement on 'change thereat. Burglars broke into the safe of Howard & Co., bankers, at Summitville, Ind., on Mon-

A lighted cigar was thrown from a car window near Oakdale, Cal., recently, and five square miles of standing wheat were burned in consequence.

day last, but after blowing open the safe were

The Hon. Geo. Irvine, of the Quebec legislative assembly, is charged with bribery in procuring the sale of the Lewis & Kennebec railway at a low figure.

R. A. Baker, the absconding Fon du Lac banker, has been arrested near Ripon, Wis., and taken home. The losses by the failure are now placed at \$300,000. Estimates on the count of mail matter in December last indicates that every man, woman and child in the country sends 21 let-

ers and 7 postal cards a year. Two young men named Brannon and Austin, citizens of Little Rock., Ark., fought duel last week about a young woman, and Brannon was mortally wounded.

Harry Graft, a German, drank a quart of Chicago whiskey on a bet last week, and died instantly. Chicago whiskey is not so deadly as strychnine, but is pretty certain. John Smith, of Vanceburg, Ky., was driven

from home recently by regulators, and last week his house, barns, etc., and a wagon and blacksmith shops, were burned to the ground. The total internal revenue receipts from May 1 to May 25 were \$12,874,158. Total for the fiscal year to same date, \$121,559,808. Commissioner Raum is confident that his estimates will be reached.

Pitney, the man who had charge of the furniture, etc., in the Treasury Department, is to be prosecuted for swindling the government. It is said he has cleared \$30,000 in four years on an annual salary of \$6,000. A mob broke down the jail at Morgantown, Ky., last week, and released a number of prisoners charged with violation of the revenue laws. Warrants have been issued

revenue laws. Warrants have been issued against some of the parties by the U.S. The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that the trustees of the estate of James Knox, of Knoxville, Tenn., must pay two legacies of \$40,000 each to Yale and Hamilton Colleges, and also to several other fistitutions. Knox and also to several other institutions left a very large estate.

Two large mills belonging to the Rowells-Two large mills belonging to the Kowellsburg (Va) Lumber and Iron Company were totally destroyed by fire, caused by sparks from an engine. Insurance \$3,000 on mills and about \$3,500 on lumber. The total loss is from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

There was a convention of parties interested in the Northwestern canals held at Davenport, Iowa, last week. R. G. Horr, of East Saginaw, was chosen president. The conven-tion indorsed the Hennepin canel, connecting the Illinois river with the Mississippi, and adjourned. One day last week two n than and Monter met on top of the Boston mountains in Lacy County, Ark., got into a quarrel, and commenced fighting. Trevathan

knocked Monter off his horse with a stone nd over a high precipice. The latter was horribly wounded. John Carmichael, of Alexandria, Va., does not like Senator Mahone, so he sent Senator Vance a postal card which read "send me your speech on that d—d dog Mahone." The postoffice authorities have had him arrested and put in jail to await trial. No cuss words are allowed on postal cards.

At St. Joseph, Mo., one day last week, 30 barrels of Danford's fluid were set on fire and exploded. Four negroes were burned to death and twelve or fifteen seriously injured. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, and it is asserted by some that the place was

Lawrence & Martin, proprietors of a wholesale whisky house in Chicago, who falled recently, have liabilities of \$304,000 and assets of \$17,000. They were proprietors of the Tolu Rock and Rye medical compound, and many newspapers are short on their advertising bills. Martin was formerly a De-troiter, and had an unsavory reputation. The Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific road has satisfactorily adjusted an unusual difficulty which recently arose in connection with the title of land on which Miles

fired to destroy evidences of a murder.

city is located. The town was supposed to stand on government land, but it is discovered that the title rests by right of survey with the Northern Pacific road, which has agreed to make all deeds good. It is worth while putting such an action by a railroad company on record. A police sergeant named James Campbell has been arrested in New York charged with throwing pepper into the eyes of Mrs. Fanny Mordaunt, the actress. It is feared she will lose her sight entirely. Campbell had became infatuated with ber, and one night last week a rap was head at Mrs. Mordaunt's door, and when she opened it a mail threw a package of red pepper into her eyes. It is thought the evidence is strong enough to con-vict Campbell.

Over a year ago Thos. W. Stephens was indicted by the grand jury at Lake Charles, La., for the murder of K. R. Powell. Stephens escaped from jail and afterwards killed a man named Smith, one of his pursuers. A few days ago Stephens' son Robert was killed while resisting arrest, and the old man and his six other sons declared war. Sheriff Lyons and posses surrounded Stephens' came. Lyons and posse surrounded Stephens' camp in Sabine Swamp and a terrible fight followed, Stephens' wife aiding him. Stephens was shot through the head and killed and his

Foregin. The French expedition to Tunis only cost

A large defalcation has been discovered in the Greek treasury. The revenues of Turkey were only \$20,000,-000 short last year.

The London publishers report sales of over 2,000,000 copies of the revised New Testament. The Swedish government is becoming ed at the large number of citizens wh are emigrating, and is trying to stop them. A secret factory for the manufacture of

Paris. Its proprietors were two Russians. Herr Moest, of the Freiheit socialist news paper, has been convicted in London of in-citing murder. Sentence has been deferred. Parnell says the coercion act wa the government to gag intent. He is reported to be

The Jews in Moscow, Russia, warned to leave. In endeavoring hem over 1,200 arrests have more

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria o contemplate resigning, on sears of assassination. Perhaps he egislature will re-elect him. The British government has The British Secretary of fichael Brennan, Secretary of League, and a heavy force of sol can dispatched to Limerick. een disparement to hards.

The Nihilists have sent a manificar which says: "Let your maje have people around you, and list leyour people around you, and list leyour people around you, and list leyour people around you have the says and the says are the says and the says are the shes in site of the state of th

The Duke and Duchess of Edinb escaped drowning last wee incautiously ventured out to and the tide changing they w om the shore. They were reso to boat from a sailing vessel near b The French chamber of deputies The French Cunisian treaty with med the Tunisian treaty with senting vote. The Turkish, B senting vote. The Turkish, Bi alian governments have proteste te terms of the treaty, which est ench protectorate over the country will carry out provisions and authority to the French govern

Texas Cow Boys.

In the Valley of the Rio Gran irses through New Mexico, xas and Chihuahua, are gath st scoundrels on earth. Their n is robbery, and their everyne is murder. In New Mexico own as "Holy Terrors," in whoys. Every man is armed th with a carbine, six-shooten ife, and double decked belt of carbines. and the waist. The rest of the nt consists of a horse and Spanish spurs. The caliber ms is forty-five. A curious r ed for this peculiarity. Ca other calibers cost five cents Mexico. Cartridges of this the United States army rifle the soldiers steal the cartridg government and sell them at th

sentiment could but witness the ight, deep study and thorough in of women in determining the b es to keep their families well, an their sagacity and wisdom in s Ritters as the best, and demonstr eping their families in perpetual nere nominal expense, he would acknowledge that such sentime ess and false.—Picarrune.

"Women Never Think,"

the crabbed old bachelor who

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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eople Living out

ostal stating what they want. Our ter PRICE, and we can assure our Custon ing goods as cheap as though they erson. Our large experience ena tisfaction to any who may leave to us. Write NAME and POSTO distinctly with full description of G Orders must be accompanied by the

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DETROIT, MICH.

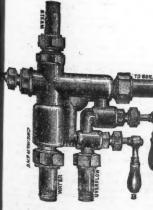
O.M.FERRY & COS

t dargeners, in the vicinity of Detroite, will consult their own interests by heir seeds of D. M. FERRY & CO., specialty of supplying to those who gaket the choicest and purest stocks.

Special rates on application. ers. in the vicinity of Detroit

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165 and 167 Woodward Avenue,

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN

DETROIT, MICH.

Parnell says the coercion act was passed to ble the government to gag members of ble the government to be quite sick. The Jews in Moscow, Russia, have been waned to leave. In endeavoring to protect hem over 1,200 arrests have made by the

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gen dispatched to Limerick.
The Nihilists have sent a manifesto to the tar which says: "Let your majesty assemisor which says: "Let you, and listen to their leyour people around you, and listen to their ishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then ishes your majesty nor the state will have yreason to apprehend further catastrophe. COR. STATE STREET, (Wesson Building.) seliher your majesty and the reatastrophe. In reason to apprehend further catastrophe. In reason to apprehend further catastrophe. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh narbe Side only escaped drowning last week at Side of the season of the year of Devon. On the shore. They were rescued by a fine they are they are

TMEN hority to the French government. K

Texas Cow Boys.

the Valley of the Rio Grande as it 4 through New Mexico, Arizona, eurses through New Mexico, Arizona, exas and Chihuahua, are gathered the lest scoundrels on earth. Their occupanis is robbery, and their every-day pasie is murder. In New Mexico they are nown as "Holy Terrors," in Texas as whoys. Every man is armed to the elh with a carbine, six-shooter, bowie iffe, and double decked belt of carbridges cound the waist. The rest of the equipmife, and double decked belt of cartridges ound the waist. The rest of the equipent consists of a horse and a pair spanish spurs. The caliber of the earms is forty-five. A curious reason is signed for this peculiarity. Cartridges all other calibers cost five cents each in w Mexico. Cartridges of this caliber stout one and a half cents each, because is the United States army rifle caliber, at the soldiers steal the cartridges from is the United States army rifle caliber, the soldiers steal the cartridges from government and sell them at this price obbers and murderers of the border.

Women Never Think."

A the crabbed old bachelor who uttered timent could but witness the intense ight, deep study and thorough investigaof women in determining the best mees to keep their families well, and would their sagacity and wisdom in selecting tters as the best, and demonstrating it loing their families in perpetual health, re nominal expense, he would be forcacknowledge that such sentiments are

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

eople Living out of

DETROIT.

reniently visit the city may have LES sent them at any time, if they will send stal stating what they want. Our terms are RICE, and we can assure our Customers of goods as cheap as though they bought rson. Our large experience enables us satisfaction to any who may leave the se-to us. Write NAME and POSTOFFICE listinctly with full description of Goods. ders must be accompanied by the money the goods will be sent

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RY GOODS.

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DETROIT, MICH.



ers, in the vicinity of Detroit and consult their own interests by pro-ds of D. M. FERRY & CO., who y of supplying to those who garden choicest and purest stocks,

GEO. W. HILL,

Seeds, Grain and Produce,

80 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit.

FOR SALE

A very desirable grain and stock farm of nearly 500 acres. For particulars address FRED. WELLINGTON, Executor, 7a4-6m Carrollton, Mich,

39 Woodward Ave.,

SPECIALTIES FOR JUNE:

^{ent} quality Light Colored Summer Silks for 60 cents.

Lot of Plain and Fancy Summer Silks at 60 cents a yard.

cided Bargains in Best Black Silks.

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THE PATENT DUPLEX

The Best Boiler Feeder Known.

Always Reliable. Requires no

Will take water under Pressure Will lift Water 25 feet.

Will start when Injector is hot. Less liable to get out of order

than a pump. Easier managed than any Inject-

Manufactured and For Sale by

JAMES JENKS,

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery

16 & 18 ATWATER St., DETROIT.

We copy from the Post and Tribune the following description: "The building itself is one of the bandsomest and most imposing in the city, its magnificent facade being a series of ornate cut stone decorations, with windows of French Plate and Medieval glases, through which the light filters in the richness of artistic coloring, giving an effect as of some quaint cathedral nave. The building is five stories high, and exceeding grand and imposing the architecture of that style known as manoral, and copied from the old baronial halls of France and England, even to the heraldic emblems of the owner's family. Nothing finer can be found in the west, and the interior does equal credit to the lessees who have filled the five handsome floors of the corner store with an unsurpassable stock of goods, foreign and domestic, selected with care and judgment from the leaning markets of the world.

the coming spring. Our firm is composed of A. W. Wright, of Saginaw, "Special."

A NEW LOCATION.

A NEW STORE.

on, the owner, to erect thereocomplete store we now occupy.

We opened our new and elegant store, Nov. 4th, | Please note the classes of Goods we keep

DEPARTMENTS: Since the New Year, and between the seasons, we have been making most liberal arrangements for

- the firm of Newcomb, Endicott & Co.

 J. B. Woolfenden, late of the firm of J. B. Woolfenden & Co., Saginaw.

 Our 20 years' experience in the Retail Dry Goods trade of Detroit and Michigan, and our extensive acquaintance, both with the trade and with the goods, warrant us in assuring our customers that the choicest selections from the best markets in the world will be found on our counters.

 C.—Silks, Velvets and Satins.

 Lawns
 E—Linens & House Furnishing

 F.—Cottons & Domestic Goods.

 C.—Flannels.

 H.—Hosierv and Skirts

 - J.—Parasols.

 - N.-Rubber Goods.

- A.-Dress Goods. B.—Black Goods.
- F. D. Taylor, for some years Junior Partner of the firm of Newcomb, Endicott & Co.

 - 1.-Gent's Furnishing Goods.
- Gradually the retail trade of the city is pushing up Woodward Avenue, and for the next decade will lie betweer the Campus Martius and Grand Circus Park. Anticipating this onward march we secured the very best location, being the northwest corner of State Street, and arranged with Hon. W. B. Wesson, the owner, to erect thereon the beautiful and
 - O.-Small Wares and Trimmings.
 - P.—Kid and Lisle Gloves.

Instituti furnishing

Public

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Steam

A NEW STOCK. We take pleasure in inviting the attention of the ladies of Michigan and all buyers of dry goods to the immense stock of new and seasonable fabrics now open for the spring trade. Every department full of new goods. We can supply everything for Ladies' and Misses' wear, except bonnets and shoes, Parties who cannot visit our store are invited to send for samples and prices, which will be sent to any address on application.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We shall give special attention to this department, its object being to enable persons living out of the city to obtain the benefits of immense assortments of goods to select from, the same as if personally purchased at the counters, and receive them at their homes, at a slight advance for transportation. Our prices are the same to all, and from the one price system we never deviate,

viate,
Parties living in the smaller towns, villages and
country, frequently want finer goods than are kept
in their immediate locality. We invite all such to
send us a letter or postal card, stating what Goods
they think of buying. Upon its receipt we will
send samples and information.
Selections can be made from the samples or from

send samples and information.
Selections can be made from the samples, or from description, and, if the goods received are not perfectly satisfactory, they can be returned and the money will be promptly refunded. Purchasers will see that this offer compels us to use our best efforts to fill every order correctly.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to execute orders promptly; our rule being to fill all orders the same day as received.

The advantageous Express and Postal rates, enable persons living at a great distance from the large cities to purchase goods at the lowest cash prices, and receive them at home at very little additional cost. We solicit a trial order, whether large or small, it will receive prompt and careful attention. We make a specialty of fine goods, and purchasers of Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Linens, and all Choice Fabrics, will be sure of finding what they want in our store.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Commission Merchant Warm Weather

Drap d'Etes, Alpacas, Mohairs, Linens,

We HAVE THEM ALL in Profusion

Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millett; Field and Garden Peas, and all kinds of Garden Seed. Pro-duce sold, merchandise furnished Patrons at low prices. Letters of inquiry replied to. Price Lists and samples furnished. mr29-3m DRAP d'ETES **Coats and Vests** Very Desirable.

MOHAIR Coats and Vests, Choice Goods.

ALPACA Coats and Vests Late Styles.

LINEN

Coats and Vests,

INJECTOR

in New Paterns.

WHITE DUCK VESTS. immense a'scrtm't WHITE MARSEILLS VESTS,

COLORED DUCK VESTS, Very Handsome,

BROWN LINEN VESTS, Etc., Etc.

Mohair, Alpaca, & Linen Dusters BEST ASSORTMENT. LOW PRICES.

Detroit Opera House Building,

Free by Mail, Splendid Collection of OE

those desiring plants in quantities. Send for prices. W. B. & W. M. TABER, Wholesale Plant Crowers and Florists, Detroit, Mich.

LADIES

Dry Goods and Outfitting Establishment, C. THE GREAT ATTRACTION IN DETROIT IS

Which is the largest, best lighted and most elegantly furnished Boot and Shoe Salesroom in America. We carry a very large stock of all styles and grades, from the lowest price to the finest made, and can fit you in any size and width. We have sufficient proof that our prices are the lowest, as our trade in this department is enormous and is rapidly increasing.

Special Attention is Called to Our

of which we have the finest array of suits for the little ones, in the most pleasing styles. Our long experience in buying goods for this branch of our business has taught us just what is needed by our patrons, and in the selection of goods, we aim to combine style with durability. We ask you to carefully examine our stock of

R. MABLEY,

Hats and Cars 122, Boots and Shoes 124, Clothing and Custom Tailoring 126, 128 and 130, Gent's Furnishing Goods 132 and 134 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Parents will find not only our prices lower than elsewhere, but our assortment is much larger; and in fact, many of the styles are not to be found outside of our store, as they are made expressly for us from goods of our own selection. We take pleasure in showing our goods, no matter if you do not wish to purchase.

15 & 17 Monroe Av. CLYDE PARK" STUD FARM,

Are daily receiving NOVELTIES in fine

Upholstering Materials.

NEW FABRICS in rich and atistic designs for the Spring Trade.

JUTES, FRENCH BOURETTES, RAW & SPUN SILKS

Cashmeres, Norwegians, TURCOMAN SATINS, SILK TAPESTRIES,

Brocades, etc., etc.,

Drocades, etc., etc.,

Of a high order of manufacture. BEDOUIN STRIPES and PERSIAN

EFFECTS for Window Draperies and Portieres. Daghestan-Kelim

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107 Woodward Ave

THE THOMAS PORTABLE ENGINE



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J. H. THOMAS & SONS, Manufacturers, Springfield Ohio.

(1 to GO. E. SHIPLEY, Michigan Manager,

121 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. WE ALSO MAKE THE BEST HAY RAKE IN THE WORLD.

The Coquillard Wagon



THE FARMER'S FAVORITE. These wagons are made of the best wood and iron to be procured, and put together by the most cxperienced workmen. Every one warranted to give satisfaction, both in regard to quality of material and workmanship. They are also noted for their lightness of draft and ease of running. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & SLEIGHS of superior workmanship always on hand, Send for Circular and Price List.

A. COQUILLARD, South Bend, Indiana.

BUGGY." THE "WOOD



bines SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, COMFORT and LOW PRICE. Patented and ma ARTHUR WOOD, 33, 35 & 37 Waterloo Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.



Imported, Thoroughbred & Grade Clydesdalesof finest strains. For the head of which I have secured the celebrated Clydesdale Stallion

PERFECTION (Scotch Stud Book,) Imported September. 1880. Winner of Sweepstakes Prize for best draft stallion of any breed or
age at New York State Fair held at Albany, September, 1880, and many others.
PERFECTION is a beautiful bright bay; stands
1634 hands high; weighs about 1,900 lbs, and is a
model of power and grace with magnificent action.

E. B. WARD.

Plymouth Rock Eggs.



Riverside Stock Farm, BREDER AND SHIPPER OF-Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine. PLAINWELL, MICH.

The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have won 96 premiums in last two years, including 16 Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. S. of Riverside and his brother Black U. S. both sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo, sired by Sambo No. 1,137. I reduced my herd in the fall and winter of 1880, keeping only my choicest breeders and have also added to my herd six of the choicest bred sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them in the past. All stock recorded in the Ohio P. China Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if desired. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Special Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class Ask for what you want. All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-1y A. CHANDLER, Jerome, M.

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX SWINE. nnesota



see and very desirable, does the work repose.
SEPARATORS of the various sizes is steam or Horse-Power, as desired.
The Elward, The Pitts, and The Woodbury Horse-Powers,



SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO

ent quality Summer Silks for 75c.

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James Campbell ork charged with es of Mrs. Fanny s feared she will ampbell had be-ed one night last Mordaunt's door, man threw a her eyes. It is ng enough to con-

Stephens was in-ake Charles, La., owell. Stephens ards killed a man ursuers. A few obert was killed he old man and ed war. Sheriff Stephens' camt. Stephens' camp le fight followed, Stephens was killed and his

Tunis only cost en discovered in ere only \$20,000,-

t is becoming r of citizens who to stop them. manufacture of en discovered in two Russians.

been deferred.

He was watching the staircase very

Poetry.

THE OLD FARMER'S ELEGY.

JOSIAH D. CANNING

On a green grassy knoll by the banks of the brod That so long and so often has watered his flock, The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep, While the waters a low, lapsing lullaby keep. He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped grain:

No morn shall awake him to labor again.

You tree that with fragrance is filling the air, So rich with its blo ssoms, so thrifty and fair, By his own hand was planted; and well did he say ould live when its planter had mouldered away He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last

No morn shall awake him to labor again.

There's the well that he dug, with its waters so With its wet dripping bucket, so mossy and old, No more from its dept hs by the patriarch drawn For "the pitcher is broken," the old man's gone, He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last

grain; No morn shall awake him to labor again.

Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried; And the prayers of the just for his soul did ascend, For they all lost a brother, a man, and a friend. He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his las

No morn shall awake him to labor again. For upright and honest the old farmer was; His God he revered, he respected the laws; Though fameless he lived, he has gone where

Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of this He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last

No morn shall awake him to labor again.

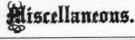
AT SUNSET.

The sunset's after glow. Is flushing all the sky with radiance bright, Dimly as in a dream I watched the flow Of waves of light.

The purple shadows deep Hang silent o'er the city's towers and spires. The drifting clouds—as motionless as sleep, Are touched with sunset fires,

Dimly, as in a dream. I watched the hurrying throng before me pass, But thro' them all I only saw one face Under the meadow grass.

Oh, love! I only know How thoughts of you forever cling to me! I wonder how the seasons come and go Beyond the sapphire sea? Lillian Whiting, in Boston Traveler



A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Copheina, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

CHAPTER XXXII.

"My darling!" That was what sober George March was saying to himself over and over again on the day following Mrr. Ackroyd's ball.

The young man felt as if his new-born happiness was too great for his bursting art. He went about his work in a dazed kind of way, impatient for his hour of rest, when he would be free to think of Lucy, and of her alone. He smiled to himself as he spoke her name: he went five miles out of s way to call in Primrose Alley, that he might talk about her to Maria, and hear the sweet story of her mission to the children; he drove as fast as he could from there to King's Road, and drove home as fast, without daring to call at the Tower House.

"If I were to see her, I should take her in

my arms and tell her all that she is to me, thought. He was boyishly, foolishly, deligatfully in love. "And yesterday I thought it was pity I felt for her! And only a short time before that, if I remembered her poor wronged darling! My little love,

When the Doctor sat down to his dinner that evening, the neat parlor-maid was sur-prised to see her sober master sit and stare, miling, at the other end of the table, for at least haif a minute, letting his soup grow cold. How was she to see the pretty bluseyed vision he was conjuring up in the grin leathern chair on which his gaze was fixed?

"My wife!" the young man was saying to himself. "My wife will sit there one day ad talk to me. She will run to meet me in the hall when I come home: the room tle of her skirts and the perfume of her pretty rough hair! If we were married now, Luc would be over there, in a blue gown, and should be cutting this partridge for her." George almost laughed aloud with joy a

"By Jove, how jolly it is to be in love! And what a lot of time I have wasted! No. I haven't either, because I could not have loved any one but Lucy, and Heaven has kept that darling child for me, and brought er to me to be protected and sheltered and

He rose in strong excitement, leaving his neglected dinner to its fate.
"I take the gift!" he added. "I take it thankfully; and I give her my life and my very heart and soul in exchange. May Hea-

A sudden recollection shot through him, filling him with a sensation of reverence, almost awe.

"Was this what my dear old Bee felt for me?" he wondered. "And I was rough and cruel to her, and did not understand how brave and sweet she was. How good women are! How gentle and unselfish! What brutes we fellows would be—thinking only

When he went into his study with his cigar and book, this sensible and unromantic young man, who had all manner of serious cares on his mind, was absurd enough to rug, a low easy-chair, for the same invisible e-eyed presence that had shared his bach

"That is Lucy's chair," he said to himself. "Many and many a bappy evening, please Heaven, she will come and sit by me here while I read or write. The little click of her needle will keep my thoughts in tun Sometimes I shall look up, and our eyes will meet. Darling blue eyes! They shall never shed such tears again, if I can help it, as they shed last night. She will always be a tearful shed last night. She will always be a tearful little woman, I think, with eyes ready to fill will do her no harm-only keep her innocen heart young and wa m through the long years we shall live, I hope, tog-ther. But to see her crying there all by herself—a child of seventeen -for very loueliness and disappointment and discouragement—by George, it was more than I could stand! An't to think that I have known her all this long while without loving her! Every moment of my life from the day I first saw her ought to be hers! Oh, my little Lucy, shall I not make up to you for every sad hour you have apent since then? It will be my right, one day, to take care of you, to buy you sheaves and stacks of gloves, and regiments of little boots and shoes, and pretty gowns and bon-nets and furbelows, such as other beauties like you wear. You won't care f r such

good Heaven, never again!—shali I see you

shrink and shudder in the cold as I hav seen you shudder more than once. You, with your delicate chest, my poor child! could I let you do it i

A happy smile parted the young man's lips as he puffed at his cigarette.
"I suppose," he went on—"I did a very
'improper' thing in sending her that warm 'improper' thing in sending her that warm coat. It would have been more 'correct' no doubt to let her go on shivering and coughing, seeing that her people, poor souls, can-not help it. Thank Heaven, the proprieties

never trouble me much, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my darling is warm and snug this bitter, weather. The child needed that fur jacket as much as many a beggar needs a blanket this winter, and she never know who sent it until-until the will not blush to seal her forgiveness with kiss! Ah"—the young man started up, his pulses throbbing furiously at the very thought -"happy fur coat, to hold my Lucy in its arms and to feel the beatings of its innocent

Up and down, up and down George paced. He was a prosaic and hard-working young man, and he was smoking incessantly as he dreamed of his darling; but he could not have felt more thoroughly in love if he had been playing a mandoline under the window in the moonlight. Lucy's health, Lucy's joys, Lucy's wants and wishes-he was thinking of all these, and longing for the day when she should be in his keeping.

"I am afraid her people do not remember what a chlid she is, and how very far from strong. They have trouble enough of their own, no doubt, but I think they leave her too much to herself. My darling stands in constant need of some one to pet her and order her about. She should be kissed when she is good—she would get a great many kisses !- and put in the corner morally when she is naughty. She can be naughty. She has a temper! I should like to forbid he at once, to sit up any more when she ought to be fast asleep, bothering her little head over those wonderful stories. My little Lucy! To think of your innocent imagination con juring up romances out of such unlikely material as life in King's Road, like the flowers that come up out of the dull brown earth with the true blue of heaven in their

leaves!" The Doctor paused in his tramp of the study-carpet to open a drawer in his writing-table and take out the roll of manuscript which Lucy had given him with eo many smiles and blushes to forward to his frien

"I dare say it is a foolish little stor enough," he thought, looking at it with a very tender smile. "But she wrote it for her ittle scholars; she gave them time and rest and sleep that she sorely needed; she went cold and shabby that they might be covered with the money it brought. If it were the most successful novel of the season, it could hardly serve its purpose better. My little blue-eyed Britome, you are nothing but a baby yourself. You did not learn much in your convent, except how to love and do good; and now you shall teach me the same lesson. What does my old A Kempis *ay? —'I would rather feel compunction than know its definition.' My darling, you are wiser than the rest of us. You feel, while

The manuscript of 'Ethel Delamore's Atonement" was laid away again, and locked rom view.

"Some day, some happy day, when she i looking over my shoulder, I will give it to her, and she will find out who her editor was. But until then she shall go on writing her innocent romances and earning her poor litle guineas. I wonder what her heroes are like? Tremendous fellows, I suppose-Guardsmen at the very least, heautiful as gods and noble as Sir Galahad! What will she say to a matter-of-fact provincial doctor after such visions of manly perfection? George March laughed a very happy and

contented largh.
"Nothing just yet," he added, answering his own question. "She looks upon me as an awful old fogey, and I am not going to frighten her with any selfish explosions for many a day. When she knows me a little better, and begins to see what I feel for her perhaps she may forget my ugly mug, and may ask herself whether she could not trust her sweet life to my keeping. Ah, Lucy, my love, if you only knew how sacred the

trust would always be in my sight!' Next day the longing to face would not be denied, and he promis himself that delight when his work be done. If Mrs. Throgmorton and Bee tried to content himself with a cigarette in the brown room, where he was certain at

least to hear Lucy's name spoken by her friend; but these ladies were still at Croome. "Heaven bless my dear old Bee," George thought, "for understanding and defending the child when all her little world was against her! Can a fellow be too proud and too grateful for having held a place, if even for a short time, in such a noble young creature's thoughts! Some of these days, the is as happy herself, as she deserves to be, and as Ted Ackroyd wil surely make her, I will tell Bee what is in my heart about her. And to thing that my wife will have Bee for her best friend all our life! By Jove,

it is too good to be true almost! It is all falling out just like a fairy-tale!" Doctor March had an excellent excuse for calling at the Tower House-what more natural than that he should desire to ask if Miss Ludlow had quite recovered from her up the little gravel drive under the gaunt and leafless poplars, his heart throbbed as guiltily as though the entire household were aware of the real motive of his visit.

He found Ada and her mother as usual in the front drawing-room, where his entrance caused an agreeable little bustle. There was no sign of Lucy ; but then Miss Tarale seldom, if ever, appeared during Docto March's visits. With his quick glance, tha was accustomed to notice details in the sickrooms he entered, George saw that her seal skin jacket was lying on a chair in a dusky corner. He recognized it by some peculiarity in the buttons to which his attention had been drawn by the young gentleman who sold it to him in the furrier's shop on Christ-

His darling was at home then! How should he contrive to see her, if only for five

"You have been out, I hope this brigh day, Miss Ludlow?" he asked presently when they had duly discussed the ball, and had agreed unconsciously to Ada's assertion —made with soft and pretty vehemence-that Bee Throgmorton had been the pretties and best-dressed girl in the room. "Am not always telling you that you are to

fond of sitting over the fire?"
"I know," Miss Ludtow answered peni-tently. "And I should like to tell a fib about it; only I am afraid. You would be sure to find it out. So I will confess—I have no been out at all to-day."

guard," observed the Doctor very nervously or such a sober and self-possessed young man. "Let me prescribe a good b ow alon bring home an appetite that will astonish

Ada smiled, but shook her head. "I know is is very audacious to disobey your orders," she said; "but I am afraid

cannot go out to day."
"Will not Miss Thrale take your place for an hour?" asked the Doctor with elabor ate carelesanes.

"It is not that," added Ada, with a pretty "It is, if the truth must be told, that

George did not answer. "Shall I have to ask for her boldly?' he was thinking.

Mrs. Ludlow was watching his absorbed face as she fidgeted among her pillows. Ada went on composedly with her lace-work.

Mrs. Throgmorton drew a sigh of relief. "He writes from London, and says he will be home in a f w days. The poor "By-the-way," the young man began at boy is restless and unhappy about something

last abruptly, "I promised Miss Thrale that I would intercede with you, my dear Mrs. Ludlow, on behalf of her little people in Primrose Alley. I am sorry to find that you disapprove of the work your niece and Miss Bee have been doing there. It seems to me to be sorely needed." Mrs. Ludlow looked nervously at her

iaughter. "I think mamma acknowledges all that," Ada answered gently. "It is really very admirable in dear Lucy and Bee!" "My daughter is content to nurse her sick at home," the widow added, with ill repress-

ed bitternes?. "But Lucy-"
"Now, dearest," interposed Miss Ludlow, laying a gentle hand on her mother's arm, "you are not going to say anything against my cousin in her absence! That is not like

"But it is very like Miss Ludlow to be al ways generous and brave in her defence," de clared the Doctor, with an approving smile under which the young lady's eyes fell 'Can't you help me to convince your mother that Miss Lucy can certainly come to no harm in Miss Throgmorton's society, and

that she could not very well find a nobler use for her spare time?" The young man's eyes were kindling, and his voice had a warm ring in it that was un-usual. A little silence fell on the room.

"Of course it is delightful for dear Lucy to have such a friend," Miss Ludlow answer d quietly then; "and mamma would hardly be able to resist your persuasions, Doctor

She laid her lace-work down on the darl background formed by her velvet gown, and contemplated the pattern and its growth omewhat absently, smoothing it out with both hands.

"Only?" suggested Doctor March, as she did not finish her sentence.

"Oh"—looking up with a sudden smile—
"I meant that Lucy will have very little spare time for the remainder of her stay in

Barlaston !" "She is going away," thought George swift-ly; and a glad conviction flashed through him that he might render such a step unne

"You are surely not thinking of leaving us," he exclaimed, so cheerfully that both women lifted their heads and looked at him, urprised-"just, too, when we have all beuu to look upon you as old friends and good Barlastonians

Ada smiled a little coldly.

"You know we are but birds of passage at best," she answered. "There is no telling in what direction we may next wing our flight.

Then there is no more to be said at pres ent about the little folks in Primrose Alley. decided George, still with the same irrepr sible good-humor; and then, a desperate de sire rising within him to see his darling's sweet face if only for a moment, he added with an evident attempt at self-control, "I should like to assure Miss Thrale that I have fulfilled my promise, at least. May see her, Mrs. Ludlow, before I go?" Again the widow looked at her daughter dushing piteou ly.

"Lucy is not at home," said Ada quietly "And has she gone out on a day like this ithout her warm jacket?" demanded without her warm jacket?" George, in his most professional way. "Very imprudent, I must say, with that nasty little "She has not been walking," explained

Miss Ludlow smiling. "By-the-way, Doctor March, is there any news of Mr. Jack?" "Of Jack Throgmorton! Not that I know of! What news should there be?" Ada bit her lip and looked agitated.
"You did not know that he left home

the evening of the ball, and has not since re "And where has he gone, pray?" asked George wrathfully. "Has not that young

sed his good mother trouble enough already ?" "You can hardly suppose he would ac maint me with his intentions," protested Miss Ludlow, calmly as to words, though again her face showed tokens of suppressed emotion. "I am so sorry for dear Mrs Throgmorton. I wish it were in my power

account; but"—she sighed heavily—'it is not." "I see." responded George, kindly enough. "Well, I suppose there is nothing for complaint but time and hard work. Good-bye, Mrs. Ludlow. Oh, by-the-bye, have or Miss Ludlow any message for Mrs. Throgmorton? I am going out to Croome

There was another perceptible paus Mrs. Ludlow began to play nervously with the fringe of her couvre-pied. "In that case," answered Ada, without

looking up from her work, "you will see my "At Croome?" cried the Doctor, with un-

mistakable eagerness.
"Yes; she has gone out to spend a few days there. Mrs. Ackroyd and Bee came her this morning; and I was so glad to be able to make up to her for the loss of the ball that I insisted on her accepting the invita-

George answered-he did not know what He was to spend his Sun ay at Croome; an that meant having an entire day with his darling—the first time that he had ever been presence for so much as an hour at a His heart began to beat again as it

had beat on New Year's Eve. "Then I suppose I may consider mysel charged with all sorts of kind messages from you, Miss Ludlow?" he said, starting up to "Oh, and her fur jacket! I will take that too. It was very careless of her, really, to forget it. There is a bitter cold wind to

He caught up the sealskin jacket and made

"But," Mrs. Ludlow began feverishly. "Hush, dearest!" said ner daughter; and gain a restraining hand was laid on the idow's arm. "You are very kind, Doctor March. Pray tell Lucy from me to be sure and wear it.'

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Doctor March arrived at Croome next norning just as the bells were beginning to ing for church.

It was a dazzling white January day, and

the sharp air and chilly sunshine sent the young man's blood leaping along his veins as he sprang up the broad flight of steps and into the great old-fashioned hall, already full church-going groups in Paris bonnets and rock-coate. Lady Sarah Vanneck and her obsequion

nost, Lady Merrion and Ted, and Captain Sugden, were all standing about and plan-ning how they should divide for the drive to he church. But before George had time to recognize

any one, he was hailed with delight from the gallery above by Pamela and Dasie, who rushed down the great staircase, regardless of Sunday bonnets and velvet muffs, to fling emselves in his strong arms. "We are going to church too!" said Pam-

da, making a precise little mouth.
"Me doin' to church," echoed Dotsie. "Me walk wiff Oppity."
George tossed the little think up all in a

cloud of amber hair and white frills and scarlet stockings; and then Mrs. Ackroyd came out, smiling placidly to meet her favor-ite, and with her Mary Throgmorton, looking very bright and handsome, as Doctor March was glad to see. "You have heard from Jack?" he asked

in an undertone, when presently the oppress-ed little hosters had trotted away to receive Lady Merrion's suggestions. "I only heard yesterday that he had taken himself off in

George. I can see that plainly enough. Dear me! Only six months ago it seemed as if my children had not a wish or a thought returned George consolingly. "You must not worry about it; it will come all right in

eagerlyas he spoke.
"What have you there, George? A sealskin jacket? Let me put it down here for you. Is it Bee's?"

"No, it is Miss Thrale's," said the Doctor,

keeping it still on his arm, and trying his best to look unconcerned. "Miss Ludlow sent it to her; but I don't see the young "She will be down presently, no doubt,"

said Mary Throgmorton curily. "That is some of my naughty girl's work," she added, a cloud crossing her bright face. "Bee knew very well that I wanted poor Ada Ludlow to have a week here while her friends reain, and you see _____"
"Miss Ludlow thought herself that it was

her cousin's turn. "She is always so goodnatur ed. "Isn't she?"—eagerly. "How well I knew, George, that you and Ada would be great friends! You have no idea how much

she was admired at the ball." "Indeed!" said the Doctor absently, still watching the staircase. "That little friend of Bee's is a very sweet

girl, Doctor March," said Mrs. Ackroyd, joining her old friends again. "The child-ren are quite fond of her already." "Lucy has made other conquests too," added Bee, who had crossed the hall with her hostess to shake hands with the latest arrival; and, in a mischievous whisper, she added, "And how is our lovely Ada to-day?

Isn't she very sorry, on the whole, that she did not allow Lucy to go to the ball ?" "I have a m-ssage from Miss Ludlow for Miss Thrale," responded George calmly. "And here the young lady comes. I will go and deliver it at once."

Lucy had felt a little shy about coming lown among all the Paris dresses, and had put it off until the last moment, She did ot know how charming she looked in her blue gown with the long tight sleeves, against which the fair white bloom of her skin look-ed doubly fair. She had made herself a quaint little Normandy bonnet out of a piece of her blue stuff, and under the prim border of this soft little locks of branze-brown hair were blowing about like a halo above her dark and desicate eyebrows.

Her blue eyes were laughing down at the children, who ran to pluck her by the skirt

and tell her that Oppity had arrived. One or two of the young men turned to admire the pretty girl, who looked like a little figure out of a picture among the conventional fac. and fashionable co-tumes around her. Doctor March was the first to meet her at

the foot of the staircase.
"My pretty darling!" he thought. do you, do, Miss Thrale?" he said, holding out his band, and smiling kindly at her out of his dark eyes. The hand fluttered rathe nervously that was put into his, and he pressed it closely in his broad paim. "I have brought you your fur-coat," he said gently. "What did you mean, pray, by running away without it in such weather as this?" Lucy flushed, and looked round in a help-

less pretty way that somehow was not at aidispleasing to the young man. "Let me help you on with it," he continu ed, turning it round very clumsily, and holding it for her upside de

She laughed in spite of herself. Then she grew suddenly serious again. "I don't think I ought to wear it," eaid, raising her blue eyes anxiously to his. I would rather not put it on-

"Nonsense!" said Doctor March, in an extremely dictatorial manner. "Do you suppose I am going to allow you to take cold just because you don't want to hide that very becoming blue gown from view? enough to put your aim in there. Miss Thrale. and be sure you button it well up to your throat—the jacket, I mean, not the arm; there is a sharp wind, in spite of the sun."

Lucy obeyed in the meekest silence. Her

wee. face looked more like a flower than ever above the rich brown of the for . invo untarily she stroked one sleeve with her unloved hand, and then she bit her lip to keep erself from smiling with pleasure. "Oh, pussy, pu sy!" said Pamela, burying her little nose in the jacket. "Oh, Miss Thrale, you are prettier than the

"Oh, pussy, pussy!" echoed Dotsie. "Me want to walk wiff Miss Frale and Oppity." But this seductive vision was not to be ealized. Dotsie was carried off, struggling and protesting, to sit with her mother in

and uttering many excellent nursery axiom's a wiser policy must and will prevail, and by the way for her sister's encouragement. "Is it too far for you to walk," asked Doo

tor March, taking Lucy's Prayer-book, "or would you rather drive?" "Oh, do walk, Lucy?" cried Bee, who had oined them with young Ackroyd. "Ted and are going to walk across the fields and

hrough Boundary Lane." Placid Mrs. Ackroyd looked troubled, and glanced uneasily at her husband, who, as was making conversation for poor Lady Sarah.

"Lady Sarah is coming too," added Bee smiling at her hostess. 'She proposed it her-self—the walk, I mean, Mrs. Ackroyd.' And so they set off. Mrs. Throgmorton was not quite pleased to see George and Lucy walking down the avenue together, and t seemed that Lady Sarah had asked her cousin Barry too to join the walking-party, so that Ted and Bee, to Mrs. Ackroyd's dis-

ess, were left to themselves.

But it was too late now to interfere. The color on Lucy's downcast face; the runching of the snow under her little thick oots; the ring of her girlish voice on the still air as they trudged across the frozen meadows; the warm delight he felt as he touched her hand in helping her over a stile
—all this blended in a queer half-conscious pity for every one else in the world because they were not walking to church with Lucy Thrale on that bright day of the New Year

"I saw Maria and the little scholars yes terday, Miss Thrale," he said, as they kep along by the bare hedgerows, following Bee's "Oh, did you?" Lucy looked at him in ager expectation.

"And they all sent you their-love." George's voice sank a little as he spoke the "Poor little things! Did you tell them]

hould not be able to go and see them any "No; because at that time I hoped to be able to change Mrs. Ludlow's decision."
"And haven't you?" Lucy cried in dis-may. "Oh, Doctor March, I felt sure you

would !" "I did my best," answered the young man.
"But I think for the present you must be content to let Bee take your place among

them."
Lucy's lips quivered.
"I will try," she said. "And of course I can work for the children at home in my spare time; but'—she laughed, though the ready April tears were in her eyes—"I amfraid I like to be paid for my work, Doctor March. I try to do it because it is right, but all the time I am thinking how the children will love me for being good to them. will love me for being good to them. Do you think that is wrong?

"It is very natural," answered George, smiling. "Why should you torment yourself with such questions? Let me see how bravely you can work henceforth without a re "Then it would be to please you," the girl

said simply, and with a wistful shake of the head. "You see I always want a reward for being good, like Dotsie!

The Coarser Varieties of Timber.

An eminent philosopher, passing through low attic upon one occasion, carried his ead so loftily as to strike the collar beams which strengthened the rafters, whereupon a friend, who was with him, remarked that he who looked too high would not only run the risk of breaking his head, but would lose sight of a vast amount of beauty, which could be found only upon a lower level. That this truth applies to the experiences of every day life is shown in the endency of human nature to search for rold and diamonds because of a supposed uperior reputation and value, leaving to he plodder and economist the task of looking for the baser metals of greater economic value. This truth applies with equal force to the searchers after wealth in the forest productions of the United States. The pine and the oak, together with black walnut and maple, have been the gold toward which the lumberman has turned his eager eyes, and they have turned his vision away from the humbler, yet not less valuable, sources of forest wealth which exist n the hemlock, black ash, and beech, with which our forests abound. In one of the timber growing States, there

is now an estimated wealth of \$87,500,000

in the growing pine timber, estimated at an average value of \$2.50 per thousand feet for the standing tree. This is a vast source of wealth to the State in which it is growing, yet in the same State, unhonored and most lightly esteemed, even to such an extent that its wanton destruction passes unnoticed, are to be found fully 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock, which, in the near future, will be sought for at a price scarcely below the present value of the pine, for which it will many of the coarser uses of lumber. This nemlock is to day utilized only in the production of bark for tanning purposes, and it bears to the timber wealth of the State only about the same relation that the hordes of buffalo upon our Western plains bear to the meat supply of our nation, as they are slaughtered by the thousand and stripped of their pelts for the use of the civilized world, while the carcass is left to the vulture, regardless of the fact that a race is being exterminated which can never again be propagated. The hemlock tree of the Northwest, like the buffalo of the plains, possesses a value, the extent of which will be realized only after the process of wasteful extermination has done its worst and no more remains to be utilized. The hemlock in one State, if placed at a value which it will bear before the expiration of five years from this date, would bring to its owners not less than \$14,000,-000; at the value which is placed upon it to-day it is worth not less than \$2,000,000. and, in the endeavor to utilize the bark, the trunk of the tree, which might also add to the wealth of its owner, is left to rot upon the ground or to feed the insatiate forest fires which sweep away so much of our forest wealth every year.

But another despised factor presents yet nore astounding revelations of timber wealth. Thousands upon thousands of State in question, if valued at but 25 cents per cord, is of the value of \$175,000,000. or wice as much as the value of the pine timber. And yet but little account comparatively, is made of this vast source of the world, are ready and willing to pay the gold for this timber, which, to a great extent, is suited to their needs: yet the owner fail to see the opportunity, and large quan the flames. The time is near at hand when spreading. the modest yet valuable timber growths now neglected for the more pretentions and popular pine, will receive he attention known London physician. has been which they merit; and those who now esteem the gold mines more highly than Britain his views on the management they do the iron, will discover that in the of cases of small-pox and other infec-

latter is a more enduring source of wealth, toward which they will gladly turn while seeking the high road to prosperity. The proneness of the human mind toward entering those avenues which give promise of sudden wealth is too well known to need comment. The land of gold will attract thousands; the discovery of iron excites hardly the slightest comment. Yet gests: 1. That each hospital should the iron is actually the more valu. not be larger than is sufficient to reable in its adaptation to the wants coive 24 persons at one time. 2. That of man, and in its ulter or effect in each should constructed on the separadding to his wealth. The careful, earnest ate system for the patients. 3. That saving plodder of 25 years ago is the rich | each should be constructed of iron, so man of to-day, while the sons of his mill- that it may at any time be absolutely ionaire employer of the former time are his clerks, his porters and his draymen. That which is common in every day experience is neglected by the multitude in the mad rush after wealth, but the sons of the rag-picker and scavenger of to-day will perhaps be the merchant princes of of the next generation, the foundation for their immense wealth being based upon the humble and despised occupation which by the multitude is neglected. These truths of every day experience apply to the now neglected timber wealth of this country, and a wise conservation of the despised hemlock and hardwood growths of our so as to draw up air during its ascent, forests will result in the accumulation of and which should, when required, be wealth far greater in extent than are the effective for flushing the hospital with colossal fortunes which have been made by air. These suggestions seem quite as the operators in pine timber and lumber .-Northwestern Lumberman.

One of the most curious properties of quicksilver is its capability of dissolving or of forming amalgams with other metal A sheet of gold foil dropped into quicksilver disappears almost as quickly as snowflake when it drops into water. It has the power of separating or of readily dissolving those refractory metals which are not acted upon by our most powerful acids. The gold and silver miners pour it into their machines, holding the powdered gold bearing quartz, and although no human eye can detect a trace of the precious substance, so fine are the particles, ve the liquid metal will hunt them out and incorporate them into its mass. Bysubsequent distillation, it yields them into the hands of the miners in a state of virgin purity. Several years ago, while lecturing before

class of ladies, on chemistry, we had occasion to purify some quicksilver by forcing it through chamois leather. The scrap remained on the table, after the lecture, and an old lady, thinking it would be very nice to wrap her gold spectacles in, accordingly appropriated it to this purpose. The next morning she came to us in great alarm, stating that the gold had mysteriously disappeared, and nothing was left in the parcel but the glasses. True enough, the metal remaining in the pores of the leather bag amalgamated with the gold and entirely destroyed the spectacles. It was a mystery which we never could explain to

her satisfaction.-Fireside Science. Very Honest Criticism. The late James T. Fields possessed a re

markable memory. Several years ago a gentleman, thinking to puzzle him, at a dinner party informed the guests prior to Mr. Field's arrival that he had himself written some poetry and intended to submit it to Mr. Fields as Southey's and inquire in which of his poems the lines occurred. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began: "Friend Fields, I have been a good deal exercised of late trying to find in Southey's poems his well known lines running thus -can you tell us about what time he wrote them?" "I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr. Fields, " and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him." When were those?" gleefully asked the witty questioner. "Somewhere," said Mr. Fields, "about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth; or near the be ufflized as a most excellent substitute in close of his life, when his brain had softened and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression evidently betrays the idiotic one."

ARGUMENT FOR VACCINATION .- A

London (Eng.) paper says: An inter-

afforded by a report just furnished, at the instance of the local government board, by the chief medical officer of the general postoffice. This report relates to an average number of 10,504 persons permanently employed in the postal service in London, all of whom have been required to undergo revaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation has been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons, during the ten years 1870-79, there has not been a single fatal case of small-pox, and in only 10 instances have there been nonfatal attacks, all of which were of a very slight character. In the telegraph department, where the enforcement of revaccination has not been carried out with quite the same completeness, 12 cases have occurred in the same period among a staff averaging 1,458 in number. Eight of these attacks were of acres of hardwood timber are yearly de- persons who had not been revaccinated, stroyed in the clearing of land for farms and one proved fatal. The remaining and the burning up of the forest growths four were of revaccinated persons, which they contain. The hardwood of the | who all perfectly recovered without pitting. This experience, like that of the nurses at the small-pox hospitals, seems to show that revaccinated persons enjoy absolute immunity from wealth. The furniture factories of a mighty wealth. The furniture factories of a mighty their risk of catching that disease at severe attacks of small-pox, and that all, even in its most modified form, is infinitesimal. It is much to be wished with a complication of troubles, including drathat this fact could be appreciated by the classes among whom revaccination tities of valuable timber are consigned to is most neglected and small-pox is now

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DIS-EASES .- Dr. Richardson, the wellgiving the sanitary institute of Great tious diseases in large towns. He suggests the desirability of having a number of small hospitals scattered through the infected districts, in preference to a large central hospital, As to the size, mode of construction and position of them Dr. Richardson sugpurified by fire throughout all its structure. 4. That each should be placed on the upper story of a building, forming in fact the top story of one or more houses, so that it may be lighted and ventilated directly from its roof. 5. That all the air that passes out of the hospital when it is occupied by infectious persons should pass through fire. 6. That each patient should be carried into the hospital by a valved elevator, which elevator should pass through a shaft, timely in New York as in London.

A New England firm have patented and are manufacturing a rubber-headed tack whose uses are multifarious. As an insulator for sewing machines they are largely used by the leading manufacturers, and are easily and quickly applied. For household uses they are placed in the backs of chairs to prevent damage to walls; in the ends and sides of door steps; in rabbets of large folding doors; on lids of pianos; in rabbets of rattling window fram fact everywhere to overcome the nuisance of rattling. Car manufacturers use them to deaden noise and avoid abrasion of polished surfaces. Carriage manufacturers apply them to stop the rattling of window frames and doors, and for glass frames to drop upon on the inside of doors. Book nanufacturers place them on the corners of large books to protect the binding. schools slat frames and rattling uess. Its demand them. On billiard cues they are used, and obviate the use of chalk. Indeed, there is hardly any limit to which deed, there is hardly any not be applied. chools slat frames and rattling desk lids

A RICH EXPERIENCE.

What a Prominent and Well Known New York Physician Told a Reporter.

His Revelations Upon a Subject of Vital Interest to All.

learning extending over a long period of time

Detroit Free Press. The experience of any one of education and

experiences in this world are alike, there is is rich in valuable facts of benefit to all. America's greatest orator declared that he knew of no way of judging the future but by the past; and past personal experience is of the same nature as that history which repeats itself. A representative of this paper while lounging in the lobby of a prominent New York hotel, met a gentleman whom he had known years before in the City af Detroit, but whom he had not seen before for a number of years. When the knight of the quill had last seen this gentleman, he was giv. ing his entire time and attention to an extensive medical practice, and was on the crest of the way of popularity. From Detroit he removed to New

York where he could find a more extensive field

for his talents and experience. Although several years had passed, the doctor's physical condition had evidently very much improved, for he was looking much better than when the man of news had last seen him. After some general talk, the doctor fell into an easy train of conversation and uttered some truths so scientific and valuable, as to justify their reproduction in print.
"Yes," said the doctor, "I have improved in health since you last saw me and I hope also in many other ways. One thing, however I have things for any one, and especially a doctor, to do and that is I have overcome my prejudices. You know there are some people who prefer to remain in the wrong rather than acknowledge the manifeat right. Such prejudice leads to bigotry of the worst order, and of precisely the same nature as characterized the sixteenth century when people were burned at the stake. Now I am a physician. and of the "old school" order, too; but I have after years of experience and observation, come esting illustration of revaccination is to the conclusion that truth is the highest of all things, and that if prejudice or bigotry stand in the way of truth, so much the worse for themthey are certain to be crushed sooner or later, Why, when I knew you in Detroit, I would have

> adapted to cure, and which my experience has "This is rather an unusual way for a physician

no sooner thought of violating the code of ethics

laid down by the profession, or of prescribin

anything out of the regular order, than I would of

amputating my hand. Now, however, I prescribe

and advise those things which I believe to be

to talk, is it not, doctor?" "Certainly it is. It is away outside of our code of ethics, but I have grown far beyond the code. have all I can attend to, and am determined to e honest with my patients and mankind, whether my brother physicians are with me or not. Why, I prescribe medicines every day, some of them socalled patent medicines, which would render me liable to expulsion from the medical fraternity but I am supremely indifferent to their laws."
"Are the medical fraternity of the country com-

bined against proprietary medicines, doctor?"
"Invariably; and it is sufficient ground for expulsion from any medical society in the land to prescribe any patent medicine whatever, no matter if it is made from an exact formula such as physicians are using every day. You see the code s established and sustained by old physicians like myself, who make the rules and insist upon their enforcement in order to keep the younger doctors from obtaining a foothold and eacroaching upon the already established practice of the older ones This is largely the reason why young physicians have such a hard time of it: they are testered by the code, and have only their personal influence to depend upon in securing practice." How did you come to get such heretical idea

s these, doctor?"

v care and the skill of my profe

the remedy known as Warner's

with me, and my prejudices faded very sapidly

extensively and analyzing more extensively,

and I suppose I analyzed all the leading pro-prietary medicines that are made. Many of

them I found perfectly useless, being compound

simply of water with a little flavoring. A vast

majority of them all, however, I found made up of prescriptions used by physicians in their

every day practice: but out of the entire number I found only two that contained

absolutely harmful ingredients, and then in

very slight quantities. Indeed we are prescribing

ter in them than they had. After discovering this, I

said to myself: why should the medical fraternity

be prejudiced against those prescriptions which

they are writing every day, simply because they

are put up by wholesale, and are sold with a government stamp on the wrapper. I saw is

nanifest absurdity and resolved that I would be

bound by it no longer. Since that time, I have

prescribed proprietary remedies nearly every day, in my practice, and I have no reason to regret

having done so. Why, only a few days ago I advised a lady who was suffering from a serious fe

male difficulty and displacement to use this same

Safe Kidney and Liver Cure which cured me.

saw her this morning, and she is nearly well; the

pain and inflammation are all gone, and she

fraternity to sit back and declare there is no such

thing as improvement or advancement, or that we have a monopoly of the remedies which nature has

given to mankind. There are great changes going on in every department of life and there are great

developments in medicine as well. Thousands of people die every year from supposed typhoid

reality it is from trichina, and the result of ealit

reality it is from trichina, and the result of eal poorly cooked and diseased pork. A vast major of all diseases arise from imperfect kidneys liver. The liver becomes cloged, and its worl thrown upon the kidneys, they become or worked and break down, and so the poisons into the blood instead of being thrown from system. No one with perfect kidneys of liver troubled with malaria; and it is the poison particles which these diseased organs allow to into the blood that clog the capillaries of the lia and cause tubercles and consumption. Thousa of children are dying every year from drugst the sequel to scarlatina, when in reality it diseased kidneys which have become weakened the lever they have just had. Here is smol strange thing: not one in ten people who is smaller than the consumption of the little when they become diseased, and is smithlitted when they become diseased and is smithlitted.

mer. Setamny, but they are reasonable or not, have demonstrated to my own satisfaction they are true, and I propose to stand by them, they are true, and I propose to stand by them, they are true, and I propose to stand by them, they may man, be he politician, pressure or play can, who is so considerate of his pocket book can, who is so considerate of his pocket book of his own personal ends as to stalify himself but the proposed of the true of the proposed of the same proposed for the proposed

er, rheumatism or other complaints, when in

around a? usual. We have no right in the medi-

ngs constantly that have more deleterious mai-

after that I can assure you. I went to re

Mrs. Spoopendyke bande "Oh, they are the result of my experience and observation. I obtained my first ideas upon the subject, however, from having been cured after all had failed to relieve me. Why, I was so badly off pepsia, and consequently imperfect kidneys and liver that I feared I should have to give up my practice. For more than a month I could not sit down or get up without the most intense agony, vised me to go out of the regular channels and try a remedy that was becoming quite famous for the remarkable cures it was effecting; but my prejuice was altogether too strong for that. Ho to go," argued Mrs, Spoop I did quietly begin trying the remedy, but promise you I said nothing to my brother physi ians or even to my family about it. Well, sit, it was a revelation to me; for in all my medical ex perience I never saw anything operate so rapidly or so effectually as that did. I owe my health to-day: and for all I know, my life also-io and Liver Cure. That was the starting point

"And we-can't go-go to masquerade at all!" sobbed Mr

neck, and I'll go as a tombston

She's perfect to whirl in a w And her shoulders show w As she lounges at night and And plays with her brace Her duty this Christian neve She makes her calls and le And enchants a circle of half-And slim attaches and six

MAY 31 1881.

A MUSICAL

Is this the thing for mother Could love ever grow on st Is this a companion to take t You exhaust in a day her ful Tis the same little tinkle You must wind her up with a To be bored with the only

Mr. and Mrs. Spo

"Sav. my dear, said l as he hurried in, hot from his business, "did dress for the masquerade "It's all ready," replie dyke, beaming, "you go I go as a Spanish guitar -as-it's either Louis Oliver Cromwell or Sir F forgotten which the man

"I do?" said Mr. Spoo

around, "I go as one of

they are all dead, and as I

three, p'raps you got a c the coffin. Fetch out the catafalque and help me or got sleeves?" "It isn't a coffin." expla pendyke. "It's a double "It's a doublet, it is? V me of one of 'em. I though you spoke, Mrs. Spooper triplet. Is there a trowse a shirt? I told you to g

suit, didn't I? Fetch ou business? Show me this m sword go with it?" Mrs. Spoopendyke boug red velvet jacket, trimmed braid, and a pair of vellow slashed up the side. Th mented with a felt hat and boots armed with spurs. "Maybe it is a bandit su

suggested. "Which is the Louis Fo this thing?" demanded Mr "Where does Oliver Crom gin? Show me the Burns schedule! If I'm going t thing chronologically, I m the measly king and wind dodgasted poet; which is the and Spoopendyke shot out suit and drew on the ve "Where the rest of 'em?" surveying an expanse of u "This whole thing is Where's the pair for the ot me some more trowsers," a pendyke scowled about him "Don't the boots come them?" asked Mrs. Spoopen

trepidation. Mr. Spoopendyke pulled but still there was an expe

nearly a foot "I s'pose this barelegge is the Burns part," grinned dyke. He was a Highlan much of me is Burns. Show well part now. Is that not Spoopendyke put on his hat hard. "Where's the rest of

and legs are all right; bring and stomach."

and he plunged into it with "That's what you wanted of me? Didn't the men ha three historical dates? Pu down a couple of centuri Don't you see that the dodgs two hundred years from waistband of the Burns br Mr. Spoopendyke tugged at ed coat and snorted with wra "Maybe that was the way

"You sawed off the coat ar 'spose you saw off a rod of patch 'em out again! When wear that hat? What kind he win that on? Say, where' that goes with these measly Fetch out the headsman," an pendyke danced into the cle again. "Where's the Burns me some Charles I, to his 'Praise God from whom all b for man was made to mourn head was chopped of!" shriek pendyke, combining the histo represented in one grand vell. three suppers for one dodgast that trusted his wife to find him," and Mr. Spoopendyke arm to the shoulder through nanter's hat, and split the lamented Louis from tail to "Look out for some Scotel and he ripped off the pants an into the grate. "Here con page in the annals of crime!" s went out of the window.

'Write an epitaph on the

Mr. Spoopendyke. "Put the my side and a torn stair ca back, and I'll go as a French charge the hired girl and get dinner, and I'll go as a board But if you think that I'm goi measly masquerade in bare legs and bare backed like a circus ju tise a hymn book, a gin mill and ax factory, you're left, Mrs. Spo You hear me? You're left!" and dyke drew on his night shirt.

"It's too awfully mean for mused Mrs. Spoopendyke, as sh the Spanish guitar girl's cos warmed up her crimping pins. to get something that would su don't appear pleased with it. time, I'll get him a sheet and socks, and he can be a Roman and if he is disappointed and to it won't cost so much." With found reflection Mrs. Spoopen her prayers, and planting her fe opendyke's stomach sank

and I am utterly unable to see how a person

"Yes, sir," said the cigar man, meekly.

"Yes, sir. What kind of a cigar do you

"Why, look at me, sir, a moment, and see

for yourself what kind of a cigar would suit

me." and he drew himself up grandly and

The shop-keeper looked and then took in

the half dollar, got out a cigar, handed it to

the man, with forty-nine cents change and

said: "I owe you half a cent sir, but I can't

make change unless you take another cigar.'

The nice young man looked at the shop-

keeper and then at the cigar, and then at him-

self, and without a single word walked out of

A story is told of El Mehdi, one of the

Abbasides, that, being out hunting one day,

he came upon the hut of an Arab, who set

ome simple fare before him, but supplement-

a glass and said: "O brother of the Arabs!

do you know who I am?" "No, by Allah!"

was the reply. "I am one of the personal at-

tendants of the Commander of the Faithful."

"I congratulate you on your post," said the

other. Tossing off another glass El Mehdi

repeated the queston, and the Arab reminded

him that he had just told him that he was one

of the Caliph's suite. "Nay," said El Mehdi.

But I am one of his principal officers. "I

wish you joy!" said the Arab. After a third

glass, the Caliph again began: "O brother of

the Arabs! do you know who I am?" "You

the Faithful's chief officers," answer-

ed the Arab. "Not so," said El Mehdi, I am Commander of the

Faithful himself!" The Arab, on hearing

this, quietly took the the bottle of wine from

the table and put it away with the sententious

A MIDDLE-AGED respectably-dressed stran-

ed it with a bottle of wine. The Caliph drank

Don't you see that half dollar?"

gazed down on the shop-keeper.

wish, sir?"

"Yes, sir,"

" What kind?"

PERIENCE.

MAY 31, 1861.

inent and Well ork Physician

Reporter.

Jpon a Subject of

rest to All.

y one of education and a long period of time d are alike, there is such m as to render one which f benefit to all. America's that he knew of no way t by the past; and past the same nature as that

elf. paper while lounging in t New York hotel, met a d known years before in whom he had not seen be-rs. When the knight of nis gentleman, he was giv. attention to an extensive s on the crest of the wave troit he removed to New ad a more extensive field octor's physical condition an when the man of new

er some general talk, the rain of conversation, and ccientific and valuable, as tion in print. w me and I hope also in thing, however, I have it is one of the hardes especially a doctor, to do, ome my prejudices. You ople who prefer to remain an acknowledge the mani-ice leads to bigotry of the cisely the same nature as enth century when people e. Now I am a physician, order, too; but I have

ice and observation, come truth is the highest of all dice or bigotry stand in ich the worse for themcrushed sooner or later. in Detroit, I would have iolating the code of ethics fession, or of prescribing ular order, than I would of Now, however, I prescribe gs which I believe to be which my experience has

usual way for a physician is away outside of our code own far beyond the code, to, and am determined to ents and mankind, whether are with me or not. very day, some of them som the medical fraternity, lifferent to their laws." ernity of the country com-

sufficient ground for exedicine whatever, no matan exact formula, such as ery day. You see the code ined by old physicians like ules and insist upon their keep the younger doctors nold and eacroaching upon practice of the older ones. on why youn; physicians of it; they are testered by y their personal influence ring practice."

to get such heretical ideas ealt of my experience and d my first ideas upon the having been cured after all f my professional brethren Why, I was so badly of of troubles, including dystly imperfect kidneys and should have to give up my an a month I could not si at the most intense agony, the while Some on he regular channels and try oming quite famous for the ras effecting; but my prejustrong for that. How trying the remedy, but I thing to my brother physiamily about it. Well, sir, it; for in all my medical exanything operate so rapidly hat did. I owe my health I know, my life also-ic s Warner's Safe Kidney nat was the starting point judices faded very rapidly re you. I went to reading alyzing more extensively, lyzed all the leading pre-hat are made. Many of useless, being compounded a little flavoring. A vast , however, I found made sed by physicians in their but out of the entire only two that contained ingredients, and then in Indeed we are prescribing have more deleterious mat-had. After discovering this, I hould the medical fraternity t those prescriptions which y day, simply because they esale, and are sold with a n the wrapper. I saw its d resolved that I would be

er. Since that time, I have y remedies nearly every day, I have no reason to regret hy, only a few days ago I ad-suffering from a serious fesplacement to use this same or Cure which cured me. I and she is nearly well; the on are all gone, and she is have no right in the medical and declare there is no such or advancement, or that we ne remedies which nature has there are great changes going not of life and there are great dicine as well. Thou ar from supposed typhoid other complaints, when in ina, and the result of eating ina, and the result of eating eased pork. A vast majority from imperfect kidneys or omes elugged, and its work is kidneys, alhey become overlown, and so the poi-on gets and of being thrown from the h perfect kidneys or liver is alaria; and it is the poisonous diseased organs allow to g to g the eapillaries of the lung one on the poi-on gets and consulpation. Thousands g every year from droisy satina, when in reality it is the have become weakened by just had. Here is another me in ten people who have se organs lose their nervous sey become diseased, and the in hundreds of other ways, in have got some new trubs they cound very reasonable to the property of the same new trubs they cound very reasonable or not, I had.

ey are reasonable or not, I to my own satisfaction (m, n) position I may raise by doing position I may raise by doing politician, pres-teer or phyddrate of his pocket book or ends as to stulity himself by ends as to stulity himself when the property the ends as to stuitify iffest truth, is un worthy the confidence."

A MUSICAL BOX

She's perfect to whirl in a waltz; And her shoulders show well on a soft divan, As she lounges at night and spreads her silks, And plays with her bracelets and flirts her fan, Her duty this Christian never omits! She makes her calls and leaves her cards, And enchants a circle of half-fledged wits

And slim attaches and six foot guards. Is this the thing for mother or wife? Could love ever grow on such barren rock? Is this a companion to take for a wife? One might as well marry a musical box

You exhaust in a day her full extent: You must wind her up with a compliment, To be bored with the only airs she plays. -W. W. Story.

Mr. and Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Say, my dear, said Mr. Spoopendyke as he hurried in, hot and breatless, late from his business, "did you get me a fancy dress for the masquerade to night?" "It's all ready," replied Mrs. Spoopen-

dyke, beaming, "you go as-let me see. I go as a Spanish guitar girl, and you go as | was used for removing ink. It is hard to Oliver Cromwell or Sir Robert Burns, I've one plan of treatment or another. I knew forgotten which the man called it."

around. "I go as one of them, do I? As case of camel's hair brushes. With a they are all dead, and as I will do for all three, p'raps you got a coffin. Show me somewhat diluted, and with a camel's hair the coffin. Fetch out the interconvertible catafalque and help me on with it. Has it ink spots. One or two applications, folgot sleeves?"

"It isn't a coffin," explained Mrs. Spoo pendyke. "It's a doublet and-"

"It's a doublet, it is? Well, that relieves me of one of 'em. I thought from the way you spoke, Mrs. Spoopendyke, it was a triplet. Is there a trowsers with it? Got a shirt? I told you to get me a bandit suit, didn't I? Fetch out this Cromwell in lightly with the finger and burnished husiness? Show me this man Burns. Anv sword go with it?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke bought forth a worn red velvet jacket, trimmed with tarnished braid, and a pair of yellow knee breeches, slashed up the side. This she supplemented with a felt hat and a pair of jack boots armed with spurs.

"Maybe it is a bandit suit after all," she suggested.

Which is the Louis Fourteenth end of this thing?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke Where does Oliver Cromwell's part begin? Show me the Burns element of the schedule! If I'm going to get into this thing chronologically, I must begin with the measly king and wind off with the dodgasted poet; which is the king part?" and Spoopendyke shot out of his business suit and drew on the velvet trowsers. "Where the rest of 'em?" he demanded, surveying an expanse of unclothed limb. "This whole thing is only one leg. Where's the pair for the other leg? Give me some more trowsers," and Mr. Spoopendyke scowled about him.

"Don't the boots come up to meet them?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, in some trepidation. Mr. Spoopendyke pulled on the boots,

but still there was an exposed space of nearly a foot.

"I s'pose this barelegged arrangement is the Burns part," grinned Mr. Spoopendyke. He was a Highlander, and this much of me is Burns. Show me the Cromwell part now. Is that not it?" and Mr. Spoopendyke put on his hat and breathed hard. "Where's the rest of me? My head and legs are all right; bring out my back

Mrs. Spoopendyke banded the jacket and he plunged into it with a jerk.

"That's what you wanted?" he howled. Don't you see that the dodgasted thing is waistband of the Burns breeches?" and Mr. Spoopendyke tugged at the abbreviated coat and snorted with wrath.

"Maybe that was the way it was meant to go," argued Mrs, Spoopendyke. "I

"You sawed off the coat and pants, now spose you saw off a rod of this hat and patch 'em out again! When did Cromwell wear that hat? What kind of a bet did he win that on? Say, where's the scaffold that goes with these measly politicians? Fetch out the headsman," and Mr. Spoopendyke danced into the closet and out again. "Where's the Burns part? Bring me some Charles I, to hide my legs? 'Praise God from whom all blessing flow,' head was chopped of!" shrieked Mr. Spoorepresented in one grand yell. "Fetch me three suppers for one dodgasted old idiot that trusted his wife to find a suit for him," and Mr. Spoopendyke thrust his arm to the shoulder through the convenanter's hat, and split the coat of the lamented Louis from tail to collar band. "Look out for some Scotch romance," and he ripped off the pants and fired them into the grate. "Here comes another page in the annals of crime!" and the boots went out of the window.

"And we-can't go-go to the-masmasquerade at all!" sobbed Mrs. Spoopen-

Write an epitaph on the back of my neck, and I'll go as a tombstone!" yawned Mr. Spoopendyke. "Put three bells in my side and a torn stair carpet in my back, and I'll go as a French flat! Discharge the hired girl and get up a cold dinner, and I'll go as a boarding house! But if you think that I'm going to any measly masquerade in bare legs like a baby, and bare backed like a circus just to advertise a hymn book, a gin mill and a broadax factory, you're left, Mrs. Spoopendyke. You hear me? You're left!" and Spoopen

dyke drew on his night shirt. "It's too awfully mean for anything," mused Mrs. Spoopendyke, as she laid away the Spanish guitar girl's costume, and warmed up her crimping pins. "I tried to get something that would suit, and he don't appear pleased with it. Another time, I'll get him a sheet and a pair of socks, and he can be a Roman Senator, and if he is disappointed and tears'em up it won't cost so much." With which profound reflection Mrs. Spoopendyke said her prayers, and planting her feet in Mr. stories about absinthe mere bugaboos. Spoopendyke's stomach sank gently to The earliest symptoms of ailment

The Secret of Check Raisers.

"Check raising is getting to be one of as checks are prepared nowadays they are pretty safe. There are some of the crooked men, however, who know all the tricks of removing ink. I was once curious enough to learn how it was that they could so successfully alter a check. Different forgers use different methods. One successful stock forger used equal quantities of lapis calaminaritis, common salt and rock alum, which he boiled for half an hour in white wine in a new pipkin, or he used a fine sponge shaped like a walnut. which he dipped in equal quantities of nitre and vitrioi distilled. As he passed this point over the ink it came right out. Sometimes equal quantities of sulphur and powdered saltpetre, both distilled, were used. For a long time the police did not understand what use was made of a little ball that now and then was found in the possession of a prisoner. This turned out to be made of alkali and sulphur and as-it's either Louis Fourteenth, or find an ink that will not disappear under a check raiser who had a small laboratory. "I do?" said Mr. Spoopendyke, glaring He kept bottles of acids of all sorts and a small quantity of oxalic or muriatic acid, pencil he could paint out any number of lowed by the use of a blotting pad, would requires skill and an accurate knowledge of chemicals to use any of these plans so as not to injure the texture of the paper or discolor it. If the paper is injured it is not so easy to write upon it again, but by the use of finely powdered pounce, rubbed with an ivory folder, the paper can be repaired. Common writing ink, however, is best removed by the use of oxygenated

"But the new kind of checks, with the amount cut through the paper with a die, are hard to alter. Here is a check with a revenue stamp in old gold in the center, and broad lines of red ink are drawn close up to the amount written in. There is another broad line of red ink after the name of the payee. Up in the left hand-corner where the amount is in figures, you will see that the figures are also cut in between two stars, which are likewise cut through the paper. On the reverse side of the check just over these cut figures is pasted a pink strip which brings the cut figures out in such relief that they cannot be altered without detection. The only way to alter that check is to take out the first written word in the amount in the body or two men in this country are able to do the hopes of any oppressed race. it. The cut figures must carefully be cut Neither social wrongs at home nor poout by a sharp, razor-like tool, and cut in litical inequality ever drew him out of such a way that the edges of the opening his narrow round of duties and pleaswill be beveled. Then a fresh bit of check paper must be shaped to the size of the opening, and fitted in with its edges also beveled. The edges must be held together with a paste made of flour and strained resin, and carefully pressed. Some pounce rubbed over the lines will conceal the patch unless there is a strong | Clinton county, Ill., to say something light, and then with the same die that hankers use raised figures can be inserted. The work is delicate and not often attempted, as it involves the risk of ruining "Couldn't you make more than three epochs good. By the way, the cutting of figures cloth, securely bound around it. For accidently-men's arms, awkwardthings! are girl" is safely out of the house. The of me? Didn't the men have more than into the check had a curious origin. After this purpose pieces of old carpets, or ever in the way-dropped an arm around her head of the family may travel over a whole three historical dates? Pull that jacket is big forgery caused by a raised check down a couple of centuries, can't ye? some one wrote a letter to the Sun, suggesting that the amount for which checks two hundred years from reaching the are drawn should be cut through the paper. The suggestion was at once adopted by a man who, I understand, made a for-

muriatic acid

tune from it."-New York Sun.

Absinthe Drinking. Absinthe drinking is said to steadily increase in the Republic, but much less steadily than in Switzerland and France, particularly in France, where great efforts are making for its abatement. It has grown to be an enormous evil in these countries, notably in the large cities like Geneva, Zurich, Berne, Marseilles, Lyons and Paris. At the French capital the practice has augmented alarmingly within eight or ten years, officers of the army, business for man was made to mourn-because his and professional men and journalists and authors being specially its vic pendyke, combining the historical ideas he tims. A French physician of eminence has recently declared that it is ten times more pernicious than ordinary intemperance, and that it very seldom happens that the habit, once fixed, can be unloosened. The same authority says that the increase of insanity is largely due to absinthe It exercises a deadly fascination, the source of which scientists have vainly tried to discover, although they have no trouble in ascertaining its terrible effects. Its immoderate use speedily acts on the entire nervous system in general, and the brain in particular, in which it produces actual organic changes with accompanying derangement of all the mental powers. The habitual drinker becomes at first dull, languid, is soon completely brutalized and then goes raving mad. He is at last wholly or partially paralyzed, unless, as often happens, disordered liver and stomach brings a quicker end. The at home--how to produce the sugar instead liquor is dangerously seductive be- of buying it. cause it seems, in the beginning, to help the digestive organs, when it really hurts them, and very seriously. Many persons have been induced to take absinthe for indigestion and have thus gradually fallen under its baneful influence. The drinker is in most cases in seeming good health, having no thought of his peril, until the hour when illness has declared itself. He is apt, indeed, to believe that he is remarkably well, and to consider all the

knowledge that his entire system is deranged, usually beyond restoration. the lost arts," said an old detective, "and His first illness is apt to be his last, and death is a welcome relief. Absinthe has not long been known; in fact it was not made a century ago. Some 90 years since, a French refugee, Dr. Ordinaire, settled at the small village of Couvet, in Switzerland, and acquired a very fine practice in the neighborhood. He prepared his own medicines, one of them being an extract of wormwood, which he held in high esteem and compounded with his own hands. He prepared it from a private recipe, and administered it to his patients with excellent effect. Before his death he imparted the secret to others, and the extract was extensively made and sold to peddlers. It was prepared from the yellow flowers of the common wormwood, and it was gradually improved, or, rather, deter-

iorated, until the present liquor

has been obtained. In the Valde

Travers, Canton of Neufchatel, about

100,000 gallons are annually distilled

of this most alluring poison .- [Druggist, Chicago. CARLYLE'S PLACE IN LITERATURE. -The idea that he was a great teacher or the proclaimer of a new truth, will no doubt disappear altogether as time restore the paper to primitive purity. It goes on. That he was a very honest literary worker, and inculcated the necessity of hard labor to get at facts, is evident enough; but he was not the first who practised or preached this admirable gospel. If, however, we go beyond this basis of all exhortations what do we find? Simply an apotheosis of open and successful force in the government of man. He had no sympathy with what may be called the softer or easier sins of life; picking or stealing, lying and evasion, little hypocrisies and social shams, political compromises and state "dodges," were repugnant to him. Yet to fraud, allied

ger entered an office the other day and thick with force, he had no fundamental obly inquired if he could have the use of their telephone for a few moments. As a matter of jection. Frederick robbing Silesia is fact the office had none, but the clerk in still a hero. Cromwell dissembling charge placed an old champagne bottle on the his intentions is still "true," Napoleon desk, mouth toward the stranger, and told I., with his thousand treacheries, is him to go ahead. He drew up his chair, eved still great. In the same way he would the bottle long and closely, and finally put his mouth at the opening and called out: scathe with his satire an English mas-"Hello! hello! Shay, hello!" After waiting ter who cheated a servant out of his half a minute for an answer, he lifted up the wages; but a southern planter who by bottle, snuffed at it, and then turned to the violence defrauded a negro of his libclerk and said: "Can't raise 'em." "Can't erty and right to a better life seemed you?" "No, shur, I can't get a sound." The to him only fulfilling destiny. In clerk went on with his writing, and by-andby the man arose, heaved a deep sigh, and of the check, and the amount in the short, his passionate partisanship of said as he moved off: "You didn't fool me corner, and, after replacing them with the | what was "true," as he regarded it, 'tall. I knew all the time that it was me who raised sum, to inlay a piece of check paper | made him entirely forgetful of justice, was full instead of that bottle!' in the place of the cut figures. This in- and throughout his life he never felt laying process requires care and only one for the sufferings or sympathized with A GOOD BARGAIN .- Sir Patrick Hamilton Mayor of Dublin, had, according to Walpole

evaporation reduces the temperature.

in Mexico, where horse-back is the

purpose of cooling the water within,

thing, the Mexicans have no ice, they

can always give the traveler a drink

of cool water.-[American Agricul-

THE greatest drain of money from the

ead of April, between the ports of Annap-

VARIETIES.

THE KIND OF A FELLOW HE WAS .- A very

high-toned looking young man in exquisite

mustache, loud plaid clothes and necktie

low crowned hat, straw colored kids, and

knitting needle cane, walked into a tobacco

olis, Halifax and London.

leads to an examination, and to the shop on Fourth Street yesterday, and throw-

turist for June.

a parsimonious wife. In his mayorality, he could not persuade her to buy a new gown. The pride of the Hamiltons surmounted the penury of the Highlands. He bought a silk ures .- [Telegraph. that cost five-and-fifty shillings a yard, and told his wife it cost but forty. In the evening she displayed it to some of her female ac-COOLING WATER BY EVAPORAquaintances. "Forty shillings a yard! Lord, TION. -In April last we gave a method madam," said one of them, "I would give of supplying a water-jug with a bail. five-and-forty myself." "Would you, madam? This reminds Frederick Johnson, You shall have it at that price." Judge how Sir Patrick was transported when he returned about jugs. He very properly suggests at night and she bragged of the good bargain she had made. that a water-jug to be taken to the field, no matter what kind of a handle it may have, should be wrapped in the check for the amount for which it is several thicknesses of some kind of ing with a lady "all of a summer's day," and of relief when the hurry is over and "the

A BACHELOR too poor to get married, yet quilts, or even gunny-bags will answer. By thoroughly wetting this covering the carriage of the pressure upon it. But of at the start, and moistening it as it a sudden, whether from a late recognition of gets dry, if the jug be placed in the the impropriety of the thing, or the sight of some one who will humble herself enough shade, but where there is a free circulation of air, the water will keep very cool, and be vastly more refreshing than from a jug without such a covering. This cooling of the water in a looking for these five years. Will you marry jug thus covered is due to the fact that

HER PET FANCY .- "She was a splendid Every boy knows this, when he wets his finger to know which way the around the rungs of the chair. "The only woman I ever really cared anything about wind blows. The writer once traveled only means of locomotion. As in that went mad." arid country watering places are far

"What was her pet fancy?" we asked sym-"Thought she was a postage stamp and

apart, it is the custom for each traveler to carry a gourd of water hung at the horn of his saddle. This gourd is men letters, and was all the time trying to often covered with several thicknesses stick herself on to the boys;" and we glided sadly away. of cloth, which are kept moist for the

All through Mexico the family supply of water is usually from some stream the delight it would give her to behold the nummy which she had learned was there on or pond; the water is placed in large exhibition. The young man, after entering jars, holding several gallons, of porous earthenware, much like that of which the first sight of which disgusted her. "Oh, our flower-pots are made. The water Jack." she said, "what a horrid dried-up thing! I thought we were going to see a real gradually oozes through the sides of live mummy." these pots, and in evaporating cools the contents, and though, as a general

As the police captain of Bath, Me., stood by a railroad crossing the other day, a train came by at what seemed an unlawful speed, and he asked a boy who lived near, " Does the train always go that way?" "No! Half the time it goes the other way." The guardian of the peace walked away in a spirit of reflection, as it were.

United States at this time is to purchase THE motto of some office holders appear t sugar. Nearly \$2,000,000,000-two thoube, if you can earn \$5 a day, save \$50 of it. sand millions of dollars-in gold has been This will explain why some of them leave a paid out by the United States to Spain for \$3,000 office at the expiration of two year. sugar during the last thirty years. The with \$100,000 saved. Some persons suppos problem now before the people of the they accumulate their wealth in a dishonest United States is how to keep that money manner, whereas they merely adopt a motto and stick to it.

Chaff.

It is understood that two new Clyde A study in oil: The attempt to get a sardine built steamers specially fitted up for the fruit trade and carrying large refrigerators bathing, "only her mouth leaked and let in the salt water." will run next season from October to the

You cannot grow pork and beans by letting a little pig root in the same garden where the

If a long upper lip indicates good nature, the elephant should be the jolliest chap in the whole zoological outfit. Enny man who kan swap horses or ketch ish and not lie about it iz just az pius az men ever get to be in this world.

"My lord," said the foreman of an Irish jury, when giving in the verdict "we the man who stole the mare not guilty."

ing down a half dollar on the counter, said: "Well, this is the worse town I ever saw; gentleman can't get anything satisfactory

Before marriage she was dear and he was her treasure, and afterward she became dearer and he treasurer, and yet they are not of fastidious tastes can live here. I say, Mr. Shopkeeper, can you sell a fellow a decent A man in the suburbs has found a bed of "Well then fly around lively and do it.

> French candy shop. Artistic Appreciation:-Lady to Artist "Couldn't you paint something on my jar for me? Paint it thin, you know, so that I could rub it off if I didn't like it,"

A Montana Indian, who was convicted of murder, expressed his opinion of the lawyer who defended him with delicious frankness: 'Lawyer too much talk! heap fool!'

The New Haven Register has come to the conclusion that the moon's greatest mission is to bring about marriage engagements and give the asparagus crop a start.

A six-year-old little fellow was forced to wear a shirt three sizes too large for him. After strutting around a little while he burst out with "Ma, I feel awful lonesome in this shirt!"

The Boston Transcript's funny man attend ed the Protestant Episcopal Church once, opened the prayer book and saw "collect" written so often that he got up and left the

A Bloomfield woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in just three hours thereafter the Celestial entered a barber shop and ordered his pigtall amputated, saying: Melican wife too much dam yank. A lady who saw a fire steamer for the firs

time, said with astonishment: "But I should like to know what those idiots go and heat the water for when it has to be thrown out on A "three-years-old" discovered the neigh-bor's hens in her yard scratching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mr. Smith's hens were "wiping their feet

on our grass." "Henry," said his wife, with chilling sever ity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon." "Well, my darling," replied the heartless man, "you wouldn't have your husband staying in a saloon all day, would

say that you are one of the Commander of "Men often jump at conclusions," says the proverb. So do dogs. We saw a dog jump at the conclusion of a cat, which was sticking through the opening of a partly closed door, and it made more disturbance than a church

Fiji fashions: The spring opening in Fiji shows quite a revolution in the fashions there. Sharks' teeth necklaces are cut more decollete; the mole on the back is painted red, and the green string is worn around the left ankle instead of the right, as formerly. remark: "If you were to drink another glass you would declare that you were the Prophet

"I've a letter from your sire, baby mine baby mine," she chirruped, as she danced into the sitting room. "Good gracious!" he howled, as he dropped his cigar on the baby! head. "You don't mean to say he's coming to live offen us another six months, do you?" When Ben Jonson, the dramatist, was introduced to a nobleman, the peer was so struck with his homely appearance that he exclaimed: "What, are you Ben Jonson? Why, you look as if you could not say 'boo' to a goose." "Boo!" exclaimed the witty to a goose." "Boo!" exclaimed the witted dramatist, turning to the peer and making

Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy one of them a hat. They were delighted with the sample, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking-glass. "What is the glass for?" said one of the men. The other impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed: "What for? why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits."

The Household.

THAT HOUSEWORK QUESTION.

"Little Mrs. Clover's" cry for more and

want help, they are willing to pay a fair price for it, but they find it impossible to secure such assistance as they require, and therefore work on as best they may, having help only when absolutely obliged to, and enduring the consequent ills with what both, perhaps they would be more truly too susceptible to let the girls alone, was rid- grace they can muster, and heaving a sigh waist. No objection was made for a while, township to find some one who will conand the arm gradually relieved the side of descend to assist-mind you, assist, not do the housework-his wife, and if he secures another beau coming, never was known, the to wash other people's dishes "for a conlady started with volcanic energy, and with a sideration," she gives him to understand flashing eye, exclaimed, "Mr. B., I can sup- most emphatically that it is more because port myself!" "Capital!" was the instant reply. "You are just the g'rl I have been because she needs work or is influenced by the desire to earn "filthy lucre" by honest labor, and when she is inducted into the scene of her future labors, she settles back girl," said Jenkins, as he curled his feet on her dignity in a way that is perfectly overwhelming to her "lady patroness," as it is intended to be. She has her own And it's sad, boys, I tell you; it's very sad plans and methods, her own times and seafor an old man like me to remember that she sons, and is as absolute in them as the Czar of all the Russias. She resents interference with her ways, yet will not go on and do the work well even in her own fashion. There is generally a "schism in the family" from the time she enters it: and while she slams the crockery round, bangs the doors and flirts with the hired A CERTAIN young lady, on her way to the man, the wife pours into the unwilling ear nuseum, spoke to her escort incessantly of of her spouse the story of her wrongs. 'About this time look out for squalls,' and next a "strike" is in order, and the farmer is called upon to take the unprofitable servant home, which he does with wrath in his heart at "the notions of these blamed women." And just here I may remark most men are decidedly unsympathetic about this hired girl business. Not having a woman's nervous, sensitive temperament, they cannot understand how it is that "little things," as they call them. can so annoy and perplex her, and are much inclined to consider her woes imagin. ary and the fault finding unnecessary. But to the careful and economical housekeeper it is as hard to have her crockery nicked and cracked, her silver bruised, her table linen stained, and groceries and such things wasted, as it is to the farmer himself to have his cattle turned in the wrong pasture,

> a new order of things. The change will ily, as much convenience for performing not come in your day or mine, dear reader. yet we may help to bring it about. We must begin "low down," and teach the a rotten rope from the fence to a dead tree children of the present that labor is honorable unto all men and all women, that no man or woman is to be despised because they work with their hands, in whatever station of life they may be placed by circumstances. When to be an idler, a drone in the busy hive of life, is a shame and disgrace to an individual, then will be the beginning of reform. Beecher puts the laboring class, by which he means those who work less with brains than hands, as lowest in the scale of social organization. I that I can breathe the outside air on other

gates left open and his harnesses thrown

A remedy? Don't ask me! And yet I

down for rats to nibble.

A tall man having rallied his friend on the shortness of his legs, the friend replied: "My legs reach the ground. What more can yours hands wont work? Brains build a factory and its spindles are silent till hands give their willing labor. True, the hands are idle if the brains don't build, and who shall say which is greater? I hold that whoever does his appointed work faithfulremarkably fine clay on his property, but is ly and honestly, not shamefacedly and undecided whether to start a brickyard or a and grudgingly doing his duty cheerfully and grudgingly, doing his duty cheerfully in that state or condition of life in which his Creator placed him, is the peer of him who "buildeth a city." When we understand the true nobility and dignity of labor, there will be more hired girls and less fancy work, more honest men and fewer rascals.

> or less number of families in which an honest, industrious and moderately amiable girl could find a good and pleasant home, where she would be literally "one of the family," and be paid good wages in return for her assistance in domestic duwere keeping house for herself, and would be relieved of any responsibility except to carry out the instructions of her mistress. And there are girls whose parens are too poor to more than provide them with the barest necessities of life, while struggling to keep an anaconda of a mortgage from swallowing the farm intact, who might and be comfortably clothed and fed and housed, were it not for ---- what? Simply a foolish, a silly and abominable pride, as false as shallow, undignified. unwomanly and selfish; selfish because they gratify it at the expense of the toil and care of others, undignified because no one respects them for it, unwomanly because God made us to help each other with infinite patience and long suffering. But the American girl plants both feet

firmly upon that plank in the Declaration of Independance which says, "all men" (and presumably all women) "are created free and equal," and asserts her independance and, she thinks, her social status, by ter how sweet that may ring in my ear; inrefusing to do anything except teach school or occasionally sew a little, till some man tainment given by an occasional wandercomes along who will marry and support ing dramatic company, and even-yes, why her. Till then she will do nothing but not? a dance at a Christmas party, or a manufacture "Scratch my Backs," and neighbor's house-warming. Because I'm grind out "Hold the Fort" on the inevi- wooed and wedded, have a house to keep table parlor organ. She is too proud to go and little ones to clamber in my arms, must into a kitchen as less than its mistress, but I be debarred from all the pleasures of sonot too proud to require a hard working ciety, and become a mere baker of bread father or brothers to divide their earnings and maker of "gilt edged" butter? It is with her. She will teach if she can man- a sad fact that the round of household age the indispensible certificate, and by tasks cannot and does not satisfy the her ignorance and incapacity do more harm heart of a woman. You may crush her than all the good deeds in her life can down to the level of a beast of burden by remedy. She will become a "saleslady" narrowing her life into the one groove of at \$6 or \$7 per week and feel herself as domestic routine, but you know nothing "good as the best," but she won't do house- of the struggles, of the self repression, and work for wages. Training schools, sug- the longing for a higher life, which the obsible help to increasing the supply, will troubled eye.

gested as a means of instruction, and a pos not reach this class of girls, which is by far the most numerous and from which the supply ought to come. You may teach a Swede, a Norwegian, a German, but you must make the American female willing to be taught before you can do anything for her. They make the best kind of help when they can be obtained, and if they efficient help is echoed by hundreds of could but be convinced that it is more of a farmers' wives throughout our State. They credit to them to work than to be idle, and inferno than to marry for the sake of being supported, and if they would but recollect that "society" classes a shop girl in the same plane as a domestic disdaining

> THE WIFELY RIGHTS WHICH DAISY DESIRES.

independent.

BEATRIX.

Everybody seems to be afraid of this question, and disposed to handle it with about as much care as they would bestow on a package of dynamite. I am not sure but it is best to treat the subject with gloves on, lest we provoke much vain discussion, which shall merge into wrath on the part of those whom we have sworn to honor and obey. But there is no law against a wife's telling what rights she realm of home, and do not require the recognition of equality with or superiority over the opposite sex, nor the exercise of political privileges, except in so far as my own well being and that of those nearest

and dearest to me is concerned. I ask as my right, a pleasant home which shall be at least as commodious and as conveniently arranged as my husband's harn or his cattle sheds and with rather more of care and thought bestowed upon its belongings than he bestows upon the barnyard and calf pasture; believing that if Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred Merinos are worthy of the best of care, and all creature comforts, I, and my children, as created in the image of the All Father, are deserving of at least a little more consideration than brutes, however highly Duchess or Atwood blood is rated in "shekels of fine gold." I want the house painted as well as the barn, and trees, which cost nothing but the labor of transplanting, and vines and flowers, which, not necessarily expensive, require some little work beyond what my strength can give, and which satisfy my love for the beautiful, keep my heart young while my face and frame grow old, and give me a delight and com panionship which I cannot find in the daily round of work, in which the soul-life stan ls as motionless as a stone above I want my house, inside, conveniently

think I know what alone can bring about arranged for the requirements of my fammy work as my husband has for doing his; wood and water handy, something beside to hang my weekly washing on; a clotheswringer and other adjuncts of the kind with a stove that is worth more than its weight for old iron, and a cistern with pump in it. I want neat and pretty furniture, not expensive,-velvet carpets and brocatelle parlor suites are out of place in a farm house,—and I do not desire costly things too nice for every day use.

And I want more yet, strange as it may seem. I want a horse that I can drive, so

occasions than the periodical trips to town for the necessary domestic supplies, go to visit a distant neighbor, or once in a while ride merely for the pleasure of so doing, with no purpose in view except to enjoy. And I don't want a superannuated old quadruped, with his forefeet in the grave, past usefulness, and graciously granted me because he's "safe." I want a horse with sufficient life to make driving a pleasure and not a penance; who will learn to know me, and love to be petted and caresssed by me. I want a buggy or a carriage, comfortable and stylish enough so that passersby won't make audible comments on the antiquity of my turnout, and I want both In every community there are a greater 'kit and critter " at my disposal at times that suit my convenience, not when a man's inventive ingenuity, piqued to the

utmost, cannot possibly invent an excuse why I should stay at home. I believe it my right that my husband should take myself and the children to ties. She would be honored and respect- church on Sunday. I see no reason why, ed and have less work to do than if she if I wish to go, and he does not, his desires should always prevail against mine, except that he has the "balance of power" in his hands. It is neither right nor just that because he takes Sunday forenoon to salt the stock, and the afternoon to read the FARMER in all the dignity of a free born American's shirt sleeves, I should stay at home solely to cook an elaborate dinner thus earn an honest and respectable living for the hired men. I want him to help 'work out his own salvation" and not lepend too much upon the saying of the Apostle, that the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the believing wife. "Doctors disagree," and it is possible that in Heaven

there may prevail a new rendition of the

nassage.

Besides this church-going, which I claim as my "right," at least upon the odd Sundays, I want some social privileges not bounded by a call at a neighbor's, or centered in a "quilting bee." I wish to hear an occasional lecture, not delivered by a domestic orator; a concert more artistic than the laughter of my babes, no matdeed I think I'd enjoy attending the enterserver notes in the discontented mouth and [The remainder of Daisy's requirements

will be found in next week's FARMER .-ED. 1

The Servant Girl Question.

Mrs. Spofford's thoughtful essay on this perplexing subject makes it plain that domestic economy, like political economy, is a complex science, for which few persons have either antibetter to delve in a kitchen hotter than an tude or patience. She does not delve very deeply for a remedy, but there is wisdom in the suggestion that "reasonableness" on the part of servants and mistresses is the first step toward reform. The other suggestion, that the docile and handy Chinaman might be the best solution, is open to serious uestion. This country, with its rapidly increasing population, cannot afford to establish a menial caste, nor keep up the notion that American-born boys and girls ought to feel above domestic service. The day will come when this wide avenue for earning an

Mrs. Spofford throws half if not most of the blame for the present dubious aspect of the servant girl question upon employers. It is an old would enjoy, whether she has any hope of truth that a bad driver will spoil the obtaining them or not. For myself, the best horse that ever went in harness. rights I want are all compassed within the | The comparison may be invidious to the servant, but it is equally true that most servants are really what their mistresses make of them. In too many families the servant is treated as if she were a drudge without human feelings. She must be ever moving to satisfy the whims and demands of adults who can do nothing for themselves, or unmannerly children; be up at 5 in the morning, subject to call until 10 or 11 at night; limited to scraps from the table, and compelled to sleep and perform the duties of the toilet in a cheerless, meanly furnished room, six by eight, and too often opening into the kitchen.

honest living will be more esteemed.

There is a class of householders that always have good servants and have no trouble in keeping them. They are gentlemanly and ladylike enough to appear respectable even in the eyes of their servants; they have some notion of household economy, are willing to explain how they want things done, and are firm and reasonable in exacting performance, and moreover they villing that the faithful servant shall have her ray of sunshine.

TO THE LADIES

Any reader of the FARMEN wishing to have Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., etc., purchased in Detroit, can be accommodated by sending a list of what they require, with full directions as regards quantity, colors, or any other points desired, to the undersigned. Samples and prices will be furnished, and orders sent attended to with care and promptness. Orders for goods must be accompanied with check on Detroit banks, post-office money-order or cash in registered letter. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. References furnished. MISS L. THORBURN,

VACCINE

FRESH, PURE, Bovine (not-humanized) Vaccine Virus, on ivory points, for self-vaccination Enough to thoroughly vaccinate four persons, by mall, with full directions for self-use \$1; enough for ten persons. \$3. Address all orders to C. S. WILLIAMS,

263 East Larned St., Detroit

CITY ITEMS.

COUNTY CLERK LIGGETT has prepared a record for soldiers' discharges, so that by entering them a certified copy can be obtained should one be lost.

MONROE CHIEF, the famous trotting stallion, has arrived in this city and is now stabled at is ground coffee worth?' we asked the Hamtramck. He is entered in the free-for-all other day of a well known roaster. He stallion race in the coming meeting.

A MAN named John F. Doyle, jumped off the steamer Excelsior last week, and was downed. There was very little question, Detroit's intelligent coroners' juries, returned they were to the effect that a retailer can a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE Detroit bucket shops are again reaping a harvest, owing to the rise in wheat. It does not matter to them whether wheat goes up or down, their profits are just the same. What they want is a good crop of buyers, and with these they are well supplied.

Last Thursday night as constable Dix, of Springwells, was driving across the railroad track on Michigan Avenue, he was struck by a Michigan Central engine and had his leg crushed so that it had to be amputated. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the gate keeper or Dix was to blame for the

RICHARD BUTLER, a barber who was arrested some time ago for grave robbing, was convicted in the Recorder's Court, one of his pals turning State's evidence. He has not yet been sentenced. The case against the janitor of the Michigan Medical College, where the body went, was nolle prosequied, as the evidence did not show that he knew the body to be stolen when he received it.

DECORATION DAY was generally observed in Detroit. The flags were flying on the public buildings, the Soldiers' Monument was tastefully decorated with flowers, as were also the soldiers' graves at Elmwood Cemetery. There was a parade of the battalion formed by the various military companies that belong in the city. The Board of Trade also adiourned in honor of the day.

ALL the wholesale liquor dealers and brewers in Detroit have signed a petition to Gov. Jerome, asking him to appoint on the Michigan commission on the traffic in alcoholic drinks three persons who are connected with the liquor traffic, so that its proceedings may not be one-sided and partisan. The names suggested are Thomas D. Hawley, Detroit, Marvin H. Chamberlin, Detroit, and Louis Darmstaedter, East Saginaw.

THERE are 87 entries for this week's trotting meeting of the Detroit Trotting Association, among which are some of the most noted flyers in the country. The great stallion race takes place or Wednesday, and among the entries for it are Hannis and Monroe Chief. St. Julian gives an exhibition trial against time on Thursday, and will attempt to beat his previous record on this track of 2:16. Everything points to the most successful meeting ever held in Detroit.

SOPHIE LYONS, the notorious, has been worrying one of our citizens the past week, by calling at his house and otherwise making herself objectionable. The police arrested her and put her in the Central station. It was charged that she was insane, and a number of physicians were called in to examine her. They disagreed, some thinking she was and others that she was not. The result was that Sophie was set at liberty, and will probably soon be heard of again.

WE are pleased to be able to announce that the last tangible opposition to the Union Depot project was withdrawn yesterday, when the Transit Railway Company sold their property to the friends of the Union Depot for the sum of \$216.975. The sale was made by the transfer of stock to a new board of directors which constitute the Transit Rail-way Company. When the Union Depot Company is organized the stock will be assigned to it. The sale is an unconditional one, and the purchasers assume immediate possession.

THE Detroit Base Ball Club during the past week have covered themselves with glory, and have established themselves firmly in the confidence of Detroiters. The Boston club came over from Chicago, with the idea that they would have a walk-over in the three games which were to be played in Detroit. The first game played seemed to surprise them, as at the close they found themselves whitewashed, and a score of 9 to to the credit of the Detroits. The next game resulted more favorably as the Bostons were only defeated by a score of 4 to 2, but the last game broke them entirely up, the Detroits having run up their score to 11, while the Bostons had only 2 runs to their credit, and these were on errors. The games were well attended and no amusement which we have ever had in Detroit has been patronized by so many of our best citizens. The ladies appear to be more enthusiastic on base ball than the gentle-

A Circus Syndicate.

Syndicates seem to be the fashion nowdays in all branches of business and in fact every one wants more for their money than they ever did before. Mr. Burr Robbins, a native of our State, has taken the first step that way in the amusement line. Seeing the necessity of giving the public monster shows on the road, he went to work during the past winter and got the owners of nine different organizations together, and proposed to them the idea of consolidating the whole of them into one immense concern, and then make a stock association of it and have it duly incorporated, chartered under the State laws of Wisconsin. It met with a hearty response from the owners of the different shows, and was at once put into execution. A Board of Directors were appointed, and a president elected. The first thing then done was to have built at once a monster railway train, and agents dispatched to Europe to secure talent and novelties. The Governor of Wisconsin granted them their charter, and everything has been purchased on a mammoth scale and so far has been a great success. We are proud to claim Mr. Robbins as a native of our State, and wish him and his associate stockholders in the the allied show all the success they are entitled to for the great amount of capital they have invested for the amusement of the people. This concern will visit all the prominent cities and towns of Michigan during the month of June.

The President of this grand consolidation wishes to add another feature to their show, and are now looking for a mammoth ox, and for such will pay a large price. If any of our readers have an animal which hey think will fill the bill, they can find a

purchaser by applying to the President, Mr. Burr Robbins, who can be found with the show at any of the towns where they are advertised to exhibit.

We take the following from the San Francisco Journal of Commerce: "What pondered for a moment, and then answered: 'From one cent up.' As Central American coffee was then selling at 13 to 141c, and inferior not much lower down than 8c, and as this had to be roasted and

they were to the effect that a retailer can buy what is called ground coffee for almost any price he likes. There is only one way to put a stop to this, and that is to have a law compelling every winder of an article to label it in quantity and quality just what it is. When chicory is used, the proportions should be plainly printed on the package, and when wheat and peas are mixed and sold as coffee, the fact should be as plainly stated. The penalty should be a very heavy one. This business of ad ulteration will destroy our trade in coffee, unless it is checked in time. Our coffee trade has been growing, and our merchants and public bodies should see to it that no one is allowed to destroy it in this

THEY have found out in England at last why English cheese has almost disappearwas reported at a late meeting of the Chamton from America, it costs fifty shillings a ponding feeling here, and this class of cattle is eagerly sought for at good prices. The following ton to bring it from Cheshire.

that no one is allowed to destroy it in this

"I Don't Want that Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her hushand when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.-

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.-Tribune. See other column.

WE call special attention to the window dressing at C. R. Mabley's Furniture Store, 15 and 17 Monroe Avenue, Detroit. So grand a display has never been shown in the window

THE expense of shoeing children can b reduced one half, by their wearing those protected at the toe with the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip. Every tip has A. S. T. Co. stamped upon the front of it.

Over 165.000 Howe Scales have been sold Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL.

Flour .- Receipts for the week 5,158 bbls; ship nents 13,383 bbls. Orders for shipment were liberal in the early part of last week, but the advance in wheat compelling millers to name higher prices for their product stopped the demand, and the week closed with the demand confined largely

	Fancy white (city mills)	5000	5	7
ı	Seconds4	2500	4	7
ı	Minnesota spring 5	75@	6	2
ı	Rye	250	6	5
I	Wheat The receipts of wheat for t	he t	we	el

have been 100.666 bu., against 46,128 bu, the proyious week. Shipments, 146,548 bu. The arrivals of wheat the past week have been more liberal, the higher prices stimulating shipments from the interior. The market during the week has been ong one, with prices reaching the highest point for the season. After reaching \$1 17 for No 1 white on Wednesday and a corresponding figure for other grades, the market settled back on Friday to \$1 15; but on Saturday, under favorable advices from other points, prices again advanced to \$1 17 for No white and \$1 1216 for No. 2 do. Futures were also advanced, some deals showing a greater gain dur ing the week than was perceptable in spot wheat. June wheat closed at \$1 1634, July at \$1 1656, and August at \$1 1456. Yesterday the Board of Trade was closed on account of it being Decoration Day, Saturday. It is certain, however, that for the first time in months the "bulls" have the popular side

of the market.
Corn-Is quiet and without material change One or two carloads of No. 1 mixed sold Saturday

Oats.—Are very quiet, and so few moving that terms are not well defined. Sellers quote at 44c for No. 1 mixed and at 45c for No. 2 white.

Barley.—The market is strong at a range of 190@2 25 for fair to good samples. Stocks light. Feed .- So little is moving that the market is unettled. Coarse feed is nominal at about \$12, and fine at \$13 50@14.

shipments, 23,700 lbs. Receipts continue to exceed the wants of the trade and receivers report accumu lations, although the latter are not yet large, of fine points last named, viz: 15@16c for the higher grades; gilt edged selections, bring perhaps 17c, but the latter is now hardly a quotable term

Beans.-Inactive; city hand-picked \$2 70. Hops.-Market quiet and steady. Buyers report 15@18c as the usual range of prices. Good to choice New York's are quoted at 20@23c.

Apples .- Demand light. Quotations are \$2 @3 00 per bbl, as to quality: Potatoes .- The market is unsettled. For ca loads little or no inquiry is being made and reliable terms cannot be named, but would probably com

mand 40@50c. Holders, however, are not anxion to part with stock at present prices,

Clover Seed.—No market. Prime seed is ofter ed at \$4 without buyers.

Honey—Market dull, with hardly any demand

Choice comb is freely offered at 15@16c, and strain Cheese-New Ohio and western cheese are

quoted at 1016011c, and are quiet. Full cream State are unoted at 1901214c. in stock it is held at 28c.

Eggs.-The market is more active and receipts lighter. Yesterday prices were 13@14c. Salt.-Quiet; at \$1 15 for Onondaga; Saginaw

Peas.-Canada field peas 85@90c; Wiscon blue peas, \$1 75. Dried Fruits.-Dull; Holders ask 41/4@41/60 per lb. for apples. Evaporated fruit commands 8@ 816c. Peaches sell at 15@16c per lb.; evaporated at

Maple Sugar.-Market well supplied. prices ranging from 10@11c.

Maple Syrup.--State is quoted at \$1 15@1

Provisions.-The pork market is hardly as firm and rates have declined a little during the week. Lard is also a shade lower. Extra mess beef is firm at higher figures. Smoked meats steady and unhanged. Quotations in this market are as follows:

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, May 28, 1881.

CATTLE.

191 head, against 555 head last week. There was good attendance of buyers and the market rule active with prices for the best grades fully as high ed from the London provision stores. It as last week, while for those of inferior quality, bers of Agriculture that while cheese can The demand for stockers and feeders in the East be brought to London at thirty shillings a ern markets is very active and has caused a corres-

QUOTATIONS.		
shipping steers		\$5
teers	٠.	4

ı	Good to choice shipping steers \$5 00	@6 00
i	Fair shipping steers 4 50	@4 80
	Good to choice butchers's steers 4 75	@5 30
1	Fair butchers' steers 4 25	@4 75
1	Fair to good mixed butchers'	
1	stock 4 50	@4 75
	Coarse mixed butchers' stock 3 75	@4 00
1	Bulls 3 00	@4 00
ı	Stockers 3 50	@3 90
1	Feeders, 4 00	@4 75
1		

20.
G D Spencer sold Drake 2 stockers, av 605 lbs, at \$350; 6 feeders, av 770 lbs, at \$425; an extra shipping steer weighing 1,150 lbs, at \$625, and a stag weighing 1,110 lbs at \$4.
Giddings sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 23 head of good butchers' stock, av 772 lbs, at \$460.
C Roe sold Rice 9 good shipping steers, av 923 lbs, at \$5.

nead of good butchers' stock, av 77.2 hs, at \$4 50.
C Roe sold Rice 9 good shipping steers, av 923 lbs, at \$5.
Oberhoff sold Drake 8 good shipping steers, av 1,000 lbs, at \$5 05; 10 fair ones, av 838 lbs, as \$4 65, and 2 feeders, av 915 lbs, at \$4 15.
C Roe sold Kraft 5 choice butchers' heifers, av 966 lbs, at \$5 00, and 5 good shipping steers to Rice, av 966 lbs, at \$5 00, and 5 good shipping steers to Rice, av 966 lbs, at \$5 00.
Oberhoff sold C Roe 2 bulls, av 1,430 lbs, at \$4 55.
Brown sold Drake 17 feeders, av 816 lbs, at \$4 50.
C Roe sold Duff & Caplia a mixed lot of 21 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 813 lbs, at \$3 80.
G D Spencer sold McIntire 3 coarse cows, av 920 lbs, at \$3.75, and a bull weighing 660 lbs, at \$3.
C Roe sold John Robinson 3 choice butchers' cows, av 1,96 lbs, at \$4 90.
Campbell sold Sam Andrews 2 thin butchers' heifers, av 720 lbs, at \$4.
Brown sold Drake 2 good shipping steers, av 930 lbs, at \$5.

bs, at \$5. G D Spencer sold Drake 14 feeders, av 944 lbs, at \$4 70.

Harger sold McIntire 3 coarse butchers' cows, av 950 lbs, at \$3 90.

Sly sold Duff & Caplis 4 good butchers' heifers, av 875 lbs, at \$4 75.

Sly sold C Roe 13 feeders, av 800 lbs, at \$4 75.

C Roe sold Rice 11 good shipping steers, av 1,065 lbs, at \$5 50.

C Roe sold Rice 11 good shipping steers, av 1,065 lbs, at \$5 50.

Patrick sold H Flieschman 2 good shipping steers, av 1,000 lbs, at \$5 25; 4 feeders, av 722 lbs, at \$4 35, and one weighing 790 lbs, at \$4.35.

Beardslee sold Kammon a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock, av 780 lbs, at \$4 55.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock, av 875 lbs, at \$4.

Clark sold H Roe a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock, au 1,040 lbs, at \$4.75, less \$10 on the lot.

\$3 70.

Judson sold Duff & Caplis 9 good butchers' heifers, av 940 lbs, at \$4 80; 5 fair ones, av 810 lbs, at
\$4 50, and 3 stockers to Drake, av 520 lbs at \$3, Griffin sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 718 lbs, at \$3 90, and a buil weighing 700 lbs, at \$3.

Beardslee sold Burt Spencer 11 stockers, av 640 lbs, at \$3.35.

The offerings of sheep numbered 171 hea against 272 head last week. There was hardly enough business done to establish prices, and with increased receipts the prices would probably rule

Brown sold Drake 20, av 91 lbs, at \$4 17. Anstey sold Morey 74, av 84 lbs, at \$4 75, Switzer & Ackley sold Vlier 15 wooled, av 94 lbi

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 33, against 29 ast week. Prices are nominally \$5 50 to \$6.

King's Yards. Monday, May 30, 1881.

CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with a ligh supply of cattle, mostly of poor quality. The man ket ruled dull and prices were in buyers' favor, es pecially for the inferior grades. Compared with the prices at the Central Yards on Saturday the were a shade lower.

Wietzel sold Drake 7 feeders, av 907 lbs, at \$4 35, and 9 stockers, av 744 lbs, at \$3 70.

Pickering sold Wm Smith 3 fair butchers' cows, av1,150 lbs' at \$4 50.

Chase sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 860 lbs, at \$3 75.

Aldrich sold Drake 3 feeders, av 783 lbs, at \$4 124.

24. Chase sold Drake 9 stockers, av 557 lbs, at \$3 75. Payne sole Drake 2 stockers, av 500 lbs, at \$4. Goodison sold Messmorea mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, av 660 lbs, at \$4 50.

Froeman sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers,

fair butchers' stock, av 869 lbs. at \$4 50.

Freeman sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers, av 872 lbs. at \$5.25.

Platt sold Drake 3 stockers, av 716 lbs, at \$4.

Anime-sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$3.95.

Pickering sold J Duff a mixed let of 5 head of fair butchers' stock, av 826 lbs, at \$4.25.

Richmond sold Wm Smith a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock, av 742 lbs, at \$5.

Aldrich sold Bickendorf 2 fair butchers' cows, av 940 lbs, at \$4.25.

Chase sold Stucker a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock, av 625 lbs, at \$350.

Young sold Marx 2 fair butchers' steers' av 805 lbs, at \$4.50, and a thin steer and a heifer to Stucker, av 745 lbs, at \$3.75.

Jerome Aldrich sold Harry Roe a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$4.35, and 3 fair steers to Marx, av 733 lbs, at \$4.50.

Chicago

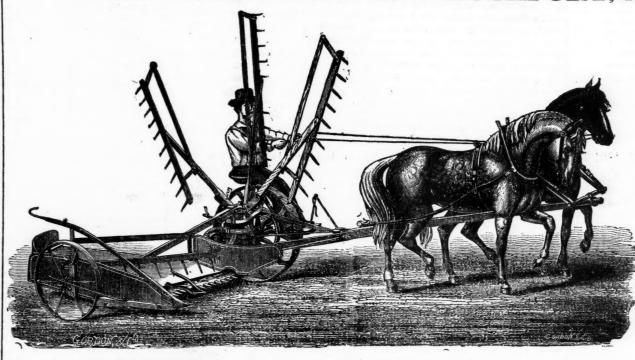
CATTLE.-Receipts for the week, 28,695 against 32,466 the previous week. Shipments, 17,197. The market opened on Monday with a large supply and this taken in connection with the unfavorable eports from the eastern markets, gave prices s ownward tendency. In no class of stock was the decline severe, but all were weak, extra and poor grades especially so. The former showed a shrink age from Friday's prices of about 10c, and the change in the latter amounted to 5@10c. At the easier prices there was considerable activity in trade, and during the day by far the greater part of the supply was worked off, sales making at \$3 50@3 for inferior, at \$3 50@5 for poor to good butchers' stuff, at \$3 50@4 50 for stockers, at \$5 10 @5 70 for common to choice shipping steers, and \$5 75. There was nothing done on Tue

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE Only Grand Prize

SE F-DELIVERY REAPER

Two Gold Medals

were awarded this Company at the Trials of the Paris Exhibition for a best work, having lightest draft, being most durable, 35 Maching most durable, 35 Maching most durable, 35 Maching and the seen awarded, from 187 to 1894, 1 First Prizes (including Gold and 8 Medals, Cups and Diplomas of Ho and 4,911 francs in money, at their trials in Europe, to say nothing of many victories in the United States and the seen awarded from the United States and the seen and the seen and the seen and the seen are now building the

Largest Line of Single and Combined Read ers and Mowers in this Country or Europe.

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low \$3 75. On Tuesday prices on medium and best grades showed a decline of 10 cents per hundred, while butchers, canners and stockers were steady at Monday's rates. The market opened tame on quite brisk, at d sellers were enabled to work off dred above the rates of the previous day. The steady. On Friday there was a light supply and prices advanced 10 to 15 cents per hunc red over the rates of Wednesday. There was no change in the market on Saturday, a good clearance was effected and prices were steady at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Hogs-Receipts 124,118 head, against 80,856 las week: shipments 18,361. The market opened active on Monday, with packers eager to secure stock, and between the two classes an early clearance was effected at stronger prices than prevailed on Satu day, sales showing an average advance of a good and poor to choice heavy lots at \$5 75@6 45. Mixed packing lots went mostly at \$5 90@6 05, while sale of light were largely at \$6 00@6 10. On Tuesday the market opened with prices 5 cents higher, but towards the close it became quiet and the ad butchers' stock, au 1,040 lbs, at \$1.70, less \$10.00 it he lot.

Drake sold H Flieschman 8 choice shipping steers, av 1,277 lbs, at \$5.75, and a good ox weighing 1,920 lbs, at \$5.

H Flieschman sold John Robinson a mixtd lot of 17 head of choice butchers' stock, av 940 lbs, at \$5.

Carter sold M Flieschman a choice shipping steer, welghing 1,400 lbs, at \$6.

Harger sold Burt Spencer 14 feeders, av 766 lbs, at \$4.10. at \$4 10.

H Flieschman sold Drake 18 good shipping steers, av 921 lbs, at \$5 38.

Larue sold H Roe a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock, av 847 lbs, at \$4 35.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 7 feeders, av 822 lbs, at \$4 25.

H Flieschman sold Genther 5 choice butchers' steers, av 982 lbs, at \$5 70, and 3 feeders to Drake, av 932 lbs, at \$5 70, and 3 feeders to Drake, av 932 lbs, at \$5 70, and 3 feeders to Drake, av 932 lbs, at \$5 70, and a heifer weighing 70 lbs, at \$4 6216.

Moyes sold Burt Spencer 4 stockers, av 745 lbs, at \$3 90.

Harger sold Duff & Caplis 3 bulls, av 556 lbs, at \$3 25.

Cattle of 25 cents standay was fairly active, but prices were easy and a shade under the quotations of the previous day. Sales generally ranged at \$5 75 (25 50 65 50 for fair to choice light or bacon grades, and at \$5 50@6 25 for inferior mixed to strietly choice heavy, with the bulk of the sales of heavy at \$5 80 (26 10. There was a fair clearance effected and the market closed steady and firm.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Receipts 20,230, against 14,446 the previous day. Sales generally ranged at \$5 75 (25 50 65 50 for fair to choice light or bacon grades, and at \$5 50@6 25 for inferior mixed to strietly choice heavy, with the bulk of the sales of heavy at \$5 80 (26 10. There was a fair clearance effected and the market closed steady and firm.

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ions week. The offerings were quite liberal on Monday and there was a fair demand on country and local account. There were no extra cattle offer ed and but few mixed butchers. Fat cows and neifers weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs and of good to choice quality sold at \$4 50@5; common do \$3 7 @4 371/2. Stock cattle were scarce and decidedly firm at a further advance. Two loads of stockers vere taken at \$4 50, and two of feeders at \$5@5 20 Another load of superior quality, averaging 980 lbs was taken at the extreme price of \$5 70. We note the following sales of Michigan cattle: 17 feeder av 841 lbs, at \$5 1214; 23 do, av 820 lbs, at \$5 20; 13 stockers, av 927 lbs, at \$4 50; 18 do, av 778 lbs, at \$4

Salt in Agriculture! av 841 lbs, at \$5 121/2; 23 do, av 820 lbs, at \$5 20; 13 50; 22 do, av 726 lbs, at \$4 50. The offerings v quite liberal on Tuesday and the demand fair at Monday's rates; 19 Michigan steers, av 1,146 lbs, sold at \$5 90; 10 stockers, av 829 lbs, at \$4 50. On Wednesday, with a liberal supply of stock, the market ruled dull and 25 cents per hundred lower than on Monday, No Michigan cattle were in the market. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS.

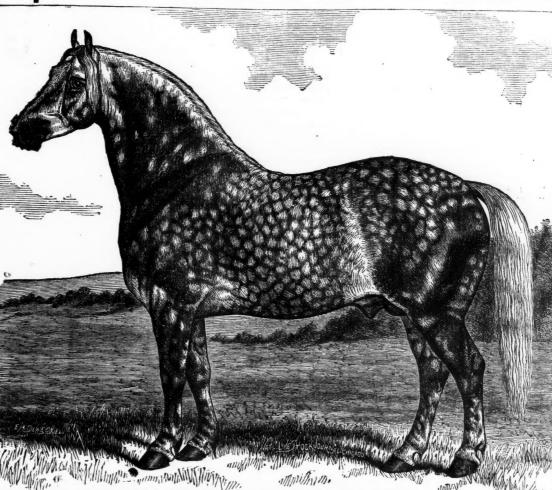
Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards...\$6 50 @6 75 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-form-

SHEEP,-Receipts 18,700, against 17,300 the pre

vious week. The supply of sale stock was quite liberal on Monday and generally of good quality while the market opened firm and active but closed weak and easy. Good to choice Western clipped sheep brought \$5 371/4@5 70, with most sales at \$5 40@5 60, and fair to good do \$5 25@5 35. A few of very ordinary quality were also taken a averages at \$5 00@5 8736; fair to good 90 to 100 lb do \$5 25@5 50; fair to good 100 to 120 lb do \$5 35 @5 75, and extra heavy at \$5 75@6 00. Clipped lambs quotable at \$6 00@6 50. The following sales of clipped Michigan sheep were reported: 200 av 100 lbs, at \$5 60; 100 av 105 lbs, at \$5 60; 53 av 101 lbs, at \$5 40. There was only a small number of sale Tuesday but sufficient to meet the demand, and sellers had to make concessions of 10 cents per hundred below the rates ruling the day previous Two loads of extra Michigan sheep av 131 lbs, sold at \$5 90. There was increased receipts on Wednes-day, and buyers took hold pretty freely at prices 10 to 15 cents lower than those of Tuesday, making a decline of 15 to 25 cents since Monday. No Mich-

igan sheep were on sale. Hoes.-Receipts 29,030, against 24,660 the pre vious week. The receipts Monday numbered abo twenty five carloads. The market for light grades opened active at an advance of 100015c. sale opened active at an advance of 100,000, sales coming within the range of \$6 10,06 25 for good to choice 180 to 210 lb averages. Light Yorkers averaging 180 to 170 lb \$5 50,06 00. Fat pigs \$5 40,0 5 60. Good to choice selected medium weights in moderate demand at \$6 25@6 35, with sales of a few choice selected at \$6 40. Mixed mediu weights \$6 00@6 20. Coarse to fair mixed heavy ends in very moderate demand at \$5 00@5 30; extr at \$5 75@6 20 for export grades. The quality of the receipts was a fair average, and trading was largely at \$5@5 75. Very little stuff sold be

Imported Percheron Stallion Romulus



Owned by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., Opposite Detroit

TERMS: — \$30 for the season, payable at the time of first service. Good pasturage for mares (owner's risk,) at one dollar a week. Arrangements are made with Customs to allow mares to be taken into Canada and return Free of Expense.

Arrangements are made with Customs to allow mares to be taken into Cahada and return free of Expense.

PEDIGREE: —Foaled April 23, 1873; got by the Government approved stallion Romulus, he by the Government approved stallion I arch. Dam of Romulus was a dapple gray mare named Julia, sired by Romulus, by Monarch, he is therefore, inbred from those two famous horse, with the first prize and Gold Medal at the UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION of Paris in 1878. Also First Prize and Gold Medal at the Grand Concord Everneux, 1879; and nearly thirty other First Prizes in the year 1878, two for trotting.

Romulus is a beautiful dapple gray, with heavy white mane and tail; he is a very fast walker, which is a most valuable characteristic of the Perila torse; has fine action and is a wonderful trotter for so heavy a horse. For stock he was unsurpassed by any draft or all purpose horse in France. See 1874 hands high, weighs about 1,700 pounds. No description could be given of this horse that would do him justice; the fact that the highest homes conferred upon him at the Universal Exhibition of Paris, 1878, the greatest show the World has ever known, will give an idea of his matchless quite free that shouts of "Vive le Percheron!" "

CHARLES SWANN, Walkerville, Ontario

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Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as Manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby, although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth.

Very respectfully yours,

R. C. KEDZIR,

Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College.

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City.

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

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VOLUME XII

Veterinary---Myelitis---Induration

dilorial—Wheat—Corn and (Barley...Dairy Products...Woo County Spring Fair—Meeting Committee of the State Agric

News Summary-Michigan-Ger Foreign..... Mecellaneous—A Great Mistake-coveries in Yucatan—Coca—En can Sparrows... An Episode—The Animals—He Lead Poisoning by Cosmerica Cura of The Company Lead Poisoning by Cosmetics— Cure of Disease—A Barber on True Man—Varieties—Chaff... Household.-A Wife's Rights-A

Agricultu

THE AGRICULTURAL

A Visit to that Institution of the College Farm and While at Lansing last wee

meeting of the Executive the State Agricultural Soc cepted an invitation to go o lege Farm with the Executi the State Board of Agricultu gations from the State Gran Horticultural Society, an Pioneer Society. Conveyan ing in front of the Hudson day morning, and they wer with the visitors and start pleasant drive we reached and found a large number of all over the State present Board was represented by Ju Kalamazoo, J. Webster Chil tı, G. W. Phillips of Ron Wells of Constantine, T. Owosso, H. G. Reynolds of verse; Secretary R. G. Bair

turer E. Longyear of the Co. The State Agricultural Soc dent G. W. Phillips, Ira Butt F. Wood of Mason, W. G. Cassonolis Wm Chamberle Oaks, C. H. Harrison of Va O. Hanford of Plymouth, of Novi, W. C. Wixom of V Lessiter of Jersey, W. J Kalamazoo, M. Shoemaker of O. Humphrey of Kalamazoo lick of Grand Rapids, Phile Detroit, E. W. Rising, of Da and J. C. Sterling, Secretary. Horticultural Society by Pr Lyon, S. B. Mann of Adrian,

Creek, and James Satterlee The State Grange was repro G. Luce of Branch County, J Kalamazoo County, J. Webst Washtenaw County, Thom Ypsilanti, J. Q. A. Burrin Moore of Adrian, Wm. Satt mingham, and John Porter

ell of Jonesville, N. Chils

The State Pioneer Society w ed by Judge Goodrich of Ann Holmes of Detroit, Albert M City, and F. A. Dewey of Ca The press was represented George, of the Lansing Repr

Cobb, of the Grange Visitor,

man, of the Evening News, as sentative of the FARMER. The president of the College bot, was on hand to receive and took the party in charge through the farm was first in the various fields were carefull by all. The expression was the past year had developed m ment in the appearance of the any one year since its ince wheat here was the best we h season, and it was said to be s from varioes sections of the clover had also made a good looked strong and hea vegetable garden was lo pecially well, and here with Mr. Charles Lee, a gardener in the Detroit marks charge of this work. Retur College grounds, which are le the lawns being well cared f shrubbery thrifty looking, alighted, and with Prof. John the way, started for the pastu over the stock. This was t most interest to the majorif present, and each animal wa and her appearance and bre mented upon. The Shorthorn cently fully described in the F correspondent who had been College, and we will not there

space to go over the ground

cattle were all in excellent cor

in the case of the Shorthorns so

a little too much flesh. But the

down a little when the warm